CIRCULATION Yesterday, Friday 46,128

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EDUCATION BOARD EVENLY DIVIDED ON CO-EDUCATION

As Result of Tie Vote Plan Is Likely to Be Tried Soon in the Atlanta School System.

OBJECTION IS VOICED BY WOMEN TEACHERS

Miss Muse and Mrs. Wise Oppose Co-education in Case of Commercial High and Boys' Business Course.

The board of education got into a deadlock yesterday afternoon over the question of co-education.

While no direct vote was taken on the question, a motion to build an annex to the Crew Street school for the Girls' Commerical High school was lost by a tie vote, and the champions of co-education claimed a victory and proceeded to carry out plans for a co-educational school building.

Two questions were considered—one to build the Crew Street annex, and the other to rent a central building for both the Girls' Commercial High school and the Boys' Business High school.

Those who favored the latter plan took the position that now was the time to "try out" co-education, as the people of the city were divided on the question, which had to be settled one way or the other before school bonds would be voted for.

"Girls Might Fall in Love."

An interesting feature of the meeting were statements made by Mrs. A. T. Wise, principal of the Commercial High school, and Miss Jessie Muse, principal of the Girls' High school, against co-education. They said that it would be wrong, even disastrous to place girls between the ages of 14 and 18 in the same classes with young men. Miss Muse even admitted that the girls might fall in love with the boys.

The debate between the members of the board lasted three hours. Before it began, Mrs. Wise was asked to give her views on co-education.

"I am distinctly opposed to the co-education," she stated, "of boys and girls of the age of the pupils of the Commercial High school and the Boys' Business school. There are psychological and medical reasons which I might mention. To bring boys and girls of that age together would be a fatal mistake. It would be disastrous, besides the psychological reasons, the course of study in the two schools is so different that they could not be taught together."

Time Something Was Done.

Mayor Woodward said that it was time that the board of education was loking after the interests of the schools without regard to what some people might think.

"We are facing a critical condition," he said, "and a great many of our people are getting tired of the burden. It would be throwing away money to spend $7,000 for an annex to the Crew Street school when such a building would only serve about two years. The longer you keep building these chicken-coop annexes the longer you put off building a great high school building. We ought to rent a good building in the center of the city and let the boys and girls go to school together, thereby saving much expense."

Miss Jessie Muse was asked for her opinion concerning co-education, and she said:

"Girls and boys between the ages of 14 and 18 had better be educated separately. Girls of that age are very impressionable."

"They Would Fall in Love."

"You mean that they would fall in love with the boys?" asked James L. Key.

"Oh, I am certain that they would do that," replied Miss Muse.

"Since the girls educated in the commercial school are to go out into the world among men," asked Mr. Key, "wouldn't it be a good idea to let them have a little training with the boys?"

"It would not be best for them to begin so early," was Miss Muse's reply. "We are in the south and our girls develop very young, Mr. Key."

Aldine Chambers said he was in favor of co-education. He outlined a plan whereby the city could rent a building for the Commercial high school and the Boys' Business school, and save rent that is now being paid for the Tech and the Commercial school. He said that the building of annexes would be a waste of money.

Opposed Co-education.

Dan W. Green made a strong appeal for the building of an annex to the Crew street school, to be used for the Commercial high school.

"I know that co-education under the conditions that now present themselves," he said, "would be wrong. Maybe if we had a large campus and a splendid school building, co-education might work well. I believe in progress, but not in radicalism. What we must look after is the best interests of the children. I believe that amalgamation would seriously hurt our commercial high school.

Jesse W. Armistead took the same position as did Mr. Green.

President R. J. Guinn favored making a trial of co-education by teaching the girls of the Commercial high school and the boys of the Business high school together.

"We are rapidly drifting," he said, "to the one high school idea. Now is the time for us to test it when the emergency faces us. Other cities have tried it and it has worked with great success. The courses of study in the two schools ought to be the same, and the quicker we make them so, the better. This is not a permanent proposition, but an experiment. Our people are divided on the question, and we owe to them to give it a trial."

George F. Eubanks favored the Crew street annex and was against co-education.

How the Vote Stood.

When a vote was taken on a motion by Mr. Armistead to build the Crew street annex, it stood as follows:

Ayes: Terrell, Green, McEachern, Armistead, Eubanks, Morgan—6.

Noes: Mayor Woodward, President Guinn, Key, Pierce, Chambers, Hatcher—6.

The motion was declared lost.

M. L. Thrower made a proposition to

Continued on Page Five.

25 Cents Per Quart For Flies Is Price Health Board Fixes

Atlanta Hires Official Fly Swatter Who Will Supply the Ant Bear at the Grant Park Zoo.

Atlanta has an official fly-swatter!

The city board of health had to go all the way to Douglas, Ariz., to secure the services of C. W. Curry to fill this position. He solved the question of salary by fixing his compensation at 25 cents per quart and writing a proviso into his contract of "No fly, no pay."

Dr. J. P. Kennedy, city health officer, was directed to report on the number of flies to the quart, that the board might not make an erratic step and pay too high for the flies. He reported Friday that he had been unable to capture a quart of them, but estimated 2,500 to the quart.

Dr. Claude A. Smith, city chemist, told the board he estimated it would require 25,000 to fill a quart measure. With this statement the board agreed that anyone catching flies at one cent per thousand would have earned his pay.

It was reported to the board that the city of St. Louis, Mo., pays ten cents per thousand to children bringing in flies to the health officers, which would be ten times more expensive than catching them in Atlanta.

Scientific methods are used by Mr. Curry in catching flies according to correspondence he has had with Atlanta officials. Some memebrs of the board were at first of the opinon that Curry might employ assistants to incubate flies for his use and thereby increase the fly population of the city, but they agreed to put Curry on trial and see what results he produced.

Councilman Claude Ashley told the board that Park Manager J. O. Cochran had found it difficult to obtain provisions for the ant bear at the Grant park zoo, and he offered as a solution of the problem of how to dispose of the captive flies, that they be turned over to Mr. Cochran. The board agreed to the Ashley suggestion.

Secretary Thornton was directed by the board to notify Mr. Curry of his election and to authorize him to come to Atlanta at once and begin his work.

MIDSHIPMEN USED WHITE TROUSERS TO COPY "EXAMS"

Annapolis, Md., June 18.—Two Naval academy midshipmen admitted today that under certain conditions they would use stolen examination papers for their own advantage. The two witnesses have not been implicated in the charges under investigation by a court of inquiry.

Daniel S. Appleton, of the former third class, questioned by Judge Advocate Watt, said he thought that half of his class might be parties to receiving and using stolen information.

"Would you do so?" asked the judge advocate. "Yes," was the reply.

Ralph Wyman disagreed with his classmate as to half the class being willing to take advantage of stolen papers. He would not do so, he said, unless he were in the low mark section and needed help to make his passing mark.

A laugh, in which the members of the court could not refrain from joining, was created when Ensign Struble, a defendant, cross-examined Midshipman J. K. Davis. The witness was asked if he had heard of a case where a messenger in one of the academic departments, wearing white trousers, sat on a mimeograph machine on which examination papers were printed and later sold the trousers to a midshipman. Davis said he had heard the story, but did not regard it seriously.

Suspicion that midshipmen may have combined to purchase copies of examination questions from a Naval academy employee was hinted at in questions put by the judge advocate.

Young Counterfeiter Shows the Policemen How to Make Coins

"Well, boys," said J. A. Bradberry, age 19, of 80½ Piedmont avenue, last night at police station, "you have got the goods on me, so if you will just let me have my tools a minute I will show you how to make the finest counterfeit money you ever saw."

Plainclothes Sergeant George Bullard handed Bradberry his smelting pot, his moulder and his tin foil, and within a few minutes the blast was working, the tin foil melting and the mould turned out a shiny half-dollar.

Bradberry was found at 89½ Piedmont avenue shortly before midnight by the plainclothes sergeant. He was at that time moulding a 5-cent piece in his moulder and in a sack on his work table were fifty-three "phony" half-dollars.

SHOP IN THE CONSTITUTION BEFORE YOU SHOP IN THE STORE.

¶One woman says: "I always read the advertisements in The Constitution to learn what the stores are offering, before I go down town. I find by waiting until some advertiser is making a specialty of what I need I get a much better selection, and many times a better price. I always—

Read the Advertisements

Before I Go Down Town.

DECISION ON FRANK EXPECTED MONDAY

No Reprieve Will Be Given Prisoner on Account of Nearness of Execution Date, However, Says Governor.

Governor John M. Slaton will deliver no decision in the Leo Frank case until either Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning on the eve of the date set for execution.

This delay is caused by the immense volume of evidence with which the governor will have to familiarize himself before he decides what to do.

Slaton's action, however, will be deferred no longer than Tuesday. There will be no respite for Frank, it was stated definitely last night. A decision either to commute or to decline to interfere will be announced by that time.

Visits Pencil Plant Again.

Friday afternoon the governor and his secretary, Jesse Perry, revisited the pencil factory the scene of the Mary Phagan murder, where they spent considerable time examining the second floor on which the prosecution alleges the crime was committed, and the basement, where the defense contends the negro slew the girl.

Primarily the trip to the factory building was made to test the elevator on which Conley swore he and Frank transported the body to the basement from the second floor. The governor wished to satisfy his mind whether the elevator was adjustable in speed or descended to the bottom of the shaft precipitately.

A reporter for The Constitution last night shortly before midnight visited the country home of Governor Slaton near Buckhead. The executive was hard at work on the case. He was assisted by his secretary, Mr. Perry. Huge volumes of records, stenographic reports, affidavits, court data and published record surrounded him. In his hand he held a voluminous supreme court report of the retrial hearing.

Studying the Records.

As he read he jotted notes. Occasionally he would call to his secretary to search out portions of evidence which had been called to mind by certain portions of the report.

Asked when he expected to render a decision, he declared that it would not be earlier than Monday afternoon and no later than Tuesday morning. Upon this he was questioned whether or not he would reprieve Frank because of the closeness of decision and hanging date.

"No," he replied. "The judgment of the court should cause the prisoner to prepare for death. In event my decision is adverse, he has had ample time to make preparation."

Frank Is Cheerful.

At no time since the series of latter day setbacks from the varied courts befell him has so much cheer radiated from the cell of Leo M. Frank in the Tower, where an air of assurance has replaced the former tension of suspense and apprehension.

Friends of the doomed man, jailkeepers and the special turnkey assigned to his cell say that Frank is more cheerful now than ever, and that he constantly assures visitors that he is confident of rescue from the scaffold.

Throughout most of Friday morning he received visitors, friends of long standing, who were familiar comers to his cell. At noon and all during the early part of the afternoon he spent the time with his wife, who came for luncheon, which they ate alone. His mother came later in the afternoon.

Health Still Good.

Attaches of the hospital ward say that Frank's health has not been visibly impaired by the nearness of the execution day and the suspense that naturally prevails in the interim of Governor's Slaton decision. He takes regular daily exercise, spends much of his time walking, and, at specified times, is granted the privileges of the runway alongside his cell, where he finds freer walking.

His mail continues heavy. Letters still come from all parts of the country. Some of them come addressed to Mrs. Frank. Others come to his attorneys.

What spare time he finds when not talking to visiting friends the prisoner devotes to his mail and to the newspapers, by which he keeps well posted on all important topics of the day.

Husband Bars Hearse From Bearing the Body Of His Self-Slain Wife

Nantucket, Mass., June 18.—Jessie Halladay Dana, whose body was found in the surf on the Cliff Bath beach here yesterday, committed suicide by drowning, according to the medical examiner. Her husband, Edmund T. Dana, said, according to the medical examiner, that she had been despondent and had hinted at suicide.

Mrs. Dana and her husband with their son, 2 years of age, came here several weeks ago from Minneapolis to spend the summer. She was married to Dana, a son of Richard Henry Dana, three years ago, in accordance with a ritual prepared by themselves, which omitted the word "obey."

By request of the husband, who said that Mrs. Dana, like himself, was opposed to the customary burial rites, the funeral today was without ceremonies. The body, in a plain oak casket, was taken to the cemetery in a covered wagon, Mr. Dana objecting to the use of a hearse. The husband, the undertaker and the latter's assistant were the only witnesses of the interment.

TWO MEN ARE KILLED BY FALL OF AEROPLANE

Quincy, Mass., June 18.—In an aeroplane accident here today, George H. Hersey, Jr., of this city, a mechanician, was killed instantly and William D. Ely, of Providence, R. I., who was receiving instructions in flight from Harry M. Jones, operator of the machine, sustained injuries from which he died on the way to the hospital.

Jones probably escaped serious injury by falling on the bodies of the others.

The machine, a biplane, had ascended to a height of 100 feet when it fell. Observers expressed belief that one of the passengers interfered with Jones' operation of the levers.

Sells Toy Balloons To Secure the Funds To Buy Wooden Leg

Associated Charities Is Now Seeking to Place Robert Almond in Position to Help Himself.

Slowly wending his way through Atlanta's parks and picnic grounnds, Robert Almand, with a large assortment of multi-colored balloons over his shoulder, is seling his wares to accumulate enough money to buy a foot to take the place of the one he lost in an accident several years ago.

According to Superintendent Logan, of the Associated Charities, Almand's case is one of the most pathetic and at the same time one of the most interesting that his office has ever had to deal with.

Twenty-two years ago, Robert Almand, as shown by records, was placed in the old Peters street orphanage of this city. He was later adopted and taken from the home by Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kirkley.

When he was 18 years old he ran away and the couple, after a search of several years, gave him up as lost and abandoned their search.

A short time ago, while engaged in a campaign to rid the streets of Atlanta of beggars, the Associated Charities took up the case of Robert Almand, who was at the time begging on one of the viaducts.

Almand claimed that on account of his missing foot he was unable to work. He is married at the present time and is trying to maintain a home.

To aid him in his work, Superintendent Logan purchased an assortment of whips and toy ballons for him to sell in the parks, and in that way help to swell the fund laid aside to buy the cherished foot.

Almand states that if he can only get a foot he can work as good as he ever did, as his occupation is cooking in restaurants and quick lunch stands.

"I'd give anything in the world to get a foot," Almand told the superintendent, "and if some one was to offer me my choice of either a foot or $300, I would take the former."

Through the help of Mr. Logan, Almand was placed in communication with the foster parents from whom he ran away many years ago.

Almand's intentions are to return in a measure the kindness they showed him when he was an orphan, and he says that he will be able to do that as soon as he earns his foot.

HARRY THAW'S SANITY TO BE TESTED BY JURY

Trial Set for Next Tuesday. Thaw Has Many Witnesses.

Albany, N. Y., June 18.—The court of appeals today upheld the order of Supreme Justice Hendrick directing a jury trial to test the sanity of Harry K. Thaw.

The court of appeals was unanimous in its decision, which held that Justice Hendrick did not attempt to evade responsibility in directing a jury trial, but merely wished to obtain the advice of a jury.

The decision holds that Thaw has no mandatory right to a jury trial, but that it was in the discretion of the trial judge to decide whether such a request should be granted.

New York, June 18.—Harry K. Thaw's trial had been set for Tuesday next, pending the decision of the court of appeals. His counsel have had fifty witnesses ready to testify.

When notified of the decision of the court of appeals, Frank K. Cook and Alfred L. Becker, attorneys general, announced that the state would not seek a rehearing, but would proceed to try Thaw before a jury in the supreme court early next week.

EMBEZZLEMENT IS LAID TO NASHVILLE OFFICIALS

Commissioner Andrews and Comptroller Burns Arrested. Assistant Treasurer Wanted.

Nashville, Tenn., June 18.—Coming as the climax of a week of excitement following the announcement by Mayor Howse that valuable books were missing from the office of the city comptroller, warrants today were served on City Commissioner of Finance Lyle Andrews and City Comptroller Miles Burns, charging them with the theft of the records.

A warrant was also issued for Assistant City Treasurer J. B. West, Jr., who has disappeared.

An audit of the city's finances is now under way.

Announcement was made by Mayor Howse last Saturday of the theft of the books from the comptroller's office, who at the same time suspended Comptroller Burns from office and offered a reward for their recovery.

Later Burns secured an injunction restraining the mayor from suspending him, and in a bill filed in the circuit court charged that Andrews and West had stolen money from the city in 1913 during Andrews' race for commissioner. The missing books cover this period in the city's finances.

Commissioner Andrews and Comptroller Burns made bond soon after their arrest.

TRADE UNION WOMEN PROTEST AGAINST WAR

Washington, June 18.—President Wilson today received a delegation from the National Women's Trade Union league presenting resolutions opposing war and advocating an embargo on war exports. The president expressed deep interest.

"Of course," he said, "we are all in favor of peace."

The delegation told the president their organization, representing 100,000 working women, would resist any attempt to embroil the United States in the European war, or to conduct any armed interference in the affairs of Mexico.

AS HE MURDERED HE DRANK WHISKY

Shaver Killed Father, Stepmother and Policeman and Was Himself Killed—He Drank From Bottle During Tragedy.

Jamestown, N. Y., June 18.—Fred Shaver today shot and killed his father, his stepmother and a policeman, and himself was killed by other policemen. The weapons used were rifles, and Shaver's act is attributed to drink and a quarrel with his father. The latter, Hudson Shaver, 67 years old and well to do, was married June 7 to Ruth Campbell, 37.

The son today went to his father's apartments, where, after a dispute, the older man fled to the hall. There he fell dead from a rifle ball. The sound of the shot attracted Policeman Kendall, who ran up the stairway.

Barricaded in Apartment.

Young Shaver shot the policeman in the chest and hip and these wounds proved fatal an hour later. The slayer then barricaded himself in the apartment and the slaying of his stepmother probably occurred soon after that.

Shaver frequently appeared at a window, defying policemen, who had surrounded the building. Occasionally he drank from a bottle of whisky. He did not threaten men who entered the apartment and removed the body of his father. Finally he threw out a note addressed to a local paper, reading:

"This is a proposition that I have contemplated ever since I have been drinking. Take good care of the chief of police and his officials. I tried to spare my father, but he grappled with me, and under the impulse of the moment I got him, too. Goodby."

Refused to Surrender.

A deputy sheriff called to him to surrender, but Shaver refused.

Shortly afterward he threatened to fire into the crowd of spectators.

The next time Shaver appeared in the window several policemen across the street fired and he fell back to the floor. The officers broke open the door and found young Shaver dead. Near the window lay the body of his stepmother. The officers did not know until they entered the room that Mrs. Hudson Shaver had been killed.

BECKER'S LAST HOPE IN GOVERNOR WHITMAN

And That Is Slight—High Court Refuses Reargument of Case.

Albany, N. Y., June 18.—The court of appeals today denied the application of Charles Becker for a reargument on its decision affirming his sentence of death.

Becker, convicted of inspiring the murder of Herman Rosenthal, is in the Sing Sing death house, sentenced to die during the week of July 12. Intervention by Governor Whitman, or the United States supreme court, alone can save him, according to legal authorities. Little hope is expressed that the federal court will act favorably, or that the governor, who prosecuted the former police officer, will be inclined to grant him clemency.

There was no written opinion in the case handed down today. Becker's attorneys alleged in the application for reargument that Justice Seabury, who presided at the second trial, in instructing the jury, failed to present fully the defense's testimony.

New York, June 18.—Martin T. Manton, attorney for Charles Becker, announced tonight that he would not appeal to the federal courts in an effort to save his client from the electric chair, but that an appeal for executive clemency would be made to Governor Whitman.

"It is useless to make any further legal efforts to save Becker from the chair," said Manton. "From now on every effort will be concentrated to bring about executive clemency."

Governor Whitman, while district attorney of New York county, prosecuted Becker.

WOMAN WHO KILLED HUSBAND IS FREED BY CORONER'S JURY

Macon, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—Mrs. Alwilder McGhee, who shot her husband, William L. McGhee, to death Wednesday night when he came home in a drunken condition and abused her, was exonerated this afternoon by the coroner's jury, which held the killing to be justifiable. Immediately after the verdict was made known, Mrs. McGhee was released from jail.

Late this afternoon Mrs. McGhee went to the undertaking parlors to take a farewell look at her husband's body. She showed much emotion, and it was with difficulty that friends could induce her to leave the place.

McGhee's brother, who left with the body this afternoon for Dearing, Ga., was not at all pleased with the action of the coroner's jury. He declared it was his intention to prosecute his sister, and he will have the matter brought before the next grand jury.

The principal witnesses before the coroner's jury today were the three little adopted children of the McGhees. They are Alice and John Diffley and Mathew McGhee. They told of their father's treatment of their mother, Alice, aged 15, stating that her father knocked Mrs. McGhee down when she endeavored to induce him to come in the house and go to bed. She mentioned that on one occasion recently her mother had told her husband she was going to kill him and herself if he did not stay sober and quit spending her hard-earned money on other women.

Tillman at Panama.

Colon, June 18.—Senator B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, accompanied by his family, arrived here today from New York. All the party were well, although they had rough weather for two days on the way down. They will leave Panama for San Francisco about June 22.

Probation Officer And the Recorder Clash Over System

"As at Present Conducted It Is All Wrong and Should Be Changed," Says George Johnson.

The city probation system is going to be overturned and completely changed if Recorder Johnson carries out the plans he now has under way.

The recorder not only has decided to change the probation system, but he will have a hand in conducting it.

In speaking of the proposed changes he expects to make, the recorder has some very pertinent things to say about the way in which the system has been conducted by Officer C. J. Coogler.

Officer Coogler comes back at the recorder and the friction that has been apparent between the two officials for some time has at last resulted in steps being taken that will show which is to win out, the recorder or the probation officer. The matter will go to the city council for final adjudication.

Coogler's Duties.

The probation officer has two branches, one where those who drink to excess are placed on probation for twelve months, and the other where husbands are forced to support their families.

When he first went into office Recorder Johnson opposed the paying of money by husbands to the probation officer on the ground that he was not under bond and handled thousands of dollars.

Now the recorder proposes to change the other branch of the probation system.

In a statement made to a reporter of The Constitution Friday, the recorder said:

"I and my clerk, Mrs. Meade, are preparing a plan whereby the probation system will be entirely changed. I am going to place men on probation only when they themselves request it and not on motion of the probation officer. Then again I will never send any man to the chaingang for thirty days for simple drunk merely because he was weak and failed to keep his promise. My plan is to let a man go on probation when he asks for it and then to make the time three months. When he makes good I will place him on his honor and send him out into the world with a clean record. I will give him two or three or maybe more trials. It will depend upon the man and the circumstances. Just think of sending a man to the chaingang for thirty days when his wife and children need his support. Such an arbitrary law is unjust, it is inhumane."

Recorder Assails System.

The recorder gave an instance in which he allowed a man five times to do better, and when the man failed at the last, he fined him $10 in each case, and the man is now at the stockade for 110 days.

"I know a lot of things about this probation business," he continued. "I know that men were taken to the Christian Helpers' league, which is a part of the probation system, and made to pay $4 a week, and were not well fed. The system as it has been conducted is perpetual, that is, a man can be put on probation and then kept under the rule until he dies of old age. What sort of a chance does that give a man to reform? The whole system is wrong, and I am going to change it."

Probation Officer Coogler, when seen, said that he had his record to offer in answer to any criticism that might be brought against his office.

"I am going before council," he said, "and present the facts and they will show whether or not my work has been a success."

Mr. Coogler has a letter from former Recorder Nash R. Broyles, in which Judge Broyles gives the highest praise to what the probation system has done in the past.

The outcome of the differences between the recorder and the probation officer will be watched with considerable interest by both those who are behind the probation system and those who have to come under its operations.

Shooting Is Caused By Warm Argument Over Bible Passage

Joe Martin and Horace Heard had an argument about a passage in the Bible while they were in a room in the rear of 227 Butler street. Joe is in the stockade and Horace is in the hospital.

Joe said that Samson said, "The sweetest of honey was the strongest meat." Horace said Samson never made any such foolish remark. He got the Bible and read Samson's riddle, which is: "Out of the strong came forth sweetest; out of the eater came forth meat."

Then Joe got mad and picked up a pistol. Horace got a bullet in his abdomen. Everybody who heard the argument swore that the pistol went off accidentally. So the recorder fined Joe $10.75.

SECRETARY OF STATE ALREADY IN CABINET

Washington, June 18.—President Wilson has no intention of going outside his official family to find a secretary of state and those close to the white house said today his principal reason was his wish to appoint a man already in touch with foreign questions.

Today the president discussed the subject informally with members of the cabinet, although he does not expect to make a decision until after he returns from his Independence day visit to the summer white house at Cornish, N. H.

Although the names of several officials outside the cabinet who have had close relations with the white house continue to be mentioned, it was said today that Robert Lansing, secretary ad interim, was foremost among those under cogsideration, and that cabinet members were much in favor of his appointment.

COLONEL'S DAUGHTER IN THE RUSSIAN RANKS

Berlin, June 18.—(Via London.)—Among the prisoners taken by General von MacKensen's army during the fighting in Galicia is the daughter of a Russian colonel. She was dressed in the uniform of a one-year volunteer and had been fighting in the ranks.

TEUTONIC HAMMER STILL BATTERING AT RUSSIAN ANVIL

Town of Tarnogrod, Inside Czar's Territory, Taken by Austro-Germans and Battle Rages for Lemberg.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Each Side Dwells on Losses of the Other and Each Emphasizes Its Gains, All of Which Have Been Costly, Though Small as to Distance.

1,610,000 WAR PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE TEUTONS

Berlin, June 18.—(Via London.)—The prisoners taken by the German and Austro-Hungarian armies up to June 14 totaled 1,610,000, according to The Bavarian Staats Zeitung. The newspaper says this total is divided as follows:

Russians, 1,240,000; French, 255,000; English, 24,000; Belgian, 41,000; Serbian, 50,000.

London, June 18.—Part of that great mass of Russians who in the winter campaign invaded Galicia and captured Przemysl, and later worked their way to the southwest and battled with the Austrians through the Carpathian passes until they had reached almost to the plains of Hungary, again are back on Russian soil, according to the Austrians. They were victims of the relentless drive that has been in progress since the Germans joined their allies in the Galician campaign.

The town of Tarnogrod, just inside Russian territory to the north of Sieniawa and the heights of Krezow, to the northwest of Tarnogrod, are occupied by the troops of the Teutonic allies, while to the southeast in that sector of Galicia between the lower San and the Vistula the Russian forces at several points have had to retire.

BATTLE RAGES FOR LEMBERG.

Before Lemberg the Russians have been driven back on their last defenses, say dispatches from the Austro-Hungarian press headquarters, and both this source of news and the Austrian official account assert that nearly everywhere in the Galician region the Russians are meeting with repulse.

The battle for Lemberg is now raging along the fortified Grodek line where, it is predicted, the Russians will give a final stubborn battle to save the capital.

The British press, pending such time as the Russians stiffen their resistance, is finding solace in the reports of the colossal human sacrifices which the Austro-German drive through Galicia entailed. It is claimed that the Russians, even if forced to retreat, by clever management have drawn the Austro-German forces perilously far from their rail communications, meantime so seriously sapping their vitality with estimated losses of 10,000 men a day as to contribute materially to the outcome of the western campaign.

HARD FIGHTING ON THE WEST.

Although disagreeing as to results, the German official statement, and the French and British communications indicate that the fighting in the Arras sector and at the northern and southern parts of the short British front is as desperate as any the western theater of war has developed. The last few days have brought much hand-to-hand fighting, the British and French striving to hold the trenches gained and the Germans, with a preponderance of machine guns, as promptly initiating a counter attack.

Each side dwells on the losses of the other, and each emphasizes its gains, all of which have been costly, although comparatively small as measured in distance. It is too early to say whether this means a serious Franco-Britisch attempt to break

Weather Prophecy
FAIR.

Washington, June 18.—Forecast:
Georgia—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Local Report.

Lowest temperature	66
Highest temperature	84
Mean temperature	75
Normal temperature	76
Rainfall in past 24 hours, in.	.00
Excess since 1st of month, in.	.60
Deficiency since January 1, in.	2.70

Report From Various Stations.

STATIONS and State of WEATHER.	Temperature. 7 p.m.	High.	Rain 24 h'rs Inches.
ATLANTA, clr.	82	84	.00
Boston, clr.	62	74	.00
Buffalo, cldy.	84	90	.00
Charleston, clr.	76	82	.52
Chicago, pt. cldy.	72	78	.42
Denver, pt. cldy.	76	84	.00
Des Moines, cldy.	66	70	.82
Dodge City, pt. cldy.	80	8*	.00
Duluth, rain.	52	52	.46
Galveston, clr.	82	86	.00
Hatteras, cldy.	74	82	.06
Jacksonville, pt. c.	76	82	.04
Kansas City, clr.	80	82	.66
Knoxville, cldy.	82	88	.00
Louisville, cldy.	74	86	.40
Memphis, pt. cldy.	86	90	.01
Miami, cldy.	80	86	.01
Mobile, pt. cldy.	84	94	.00
Montgomery, clr.	86	90	.00
Nashville, clr.	82	88	.01
New Orleans, clr.	88	92	.00
New York, clr.	88	92	.00
Oklahoma, clr.	86	90	.00
Pittsburg, cldy.	82	88	.00
Portland, Ore., rain.	56	64	.22
Raleigh, clr.	74	84	.58
San Francisco, clr.	60	60	.00
St. Louis, clr.	80	84	.86
Salt Lake City, clr.	78	78	.00
Shreveport, clr.	90	94	.00
Spokane, clr.	66	86	.00
Tamoa, clr.	80	86	.00
Toledo, cldy.	74	82	.00
Vicksburg, clr.	86	90	.00
Washington, cldy.	76	86	.02

C. F. von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

through, but it is potent that they are on the offensive.

In Alsace the French declare they are continuing to advance in the region of Metzeral and along both banks of the Fecht river. In this region Paris asserts that the French troops are holding under their fire the German line of communications between Metzeral and Munster.

AUSTRO-GERMANS PURSUE RUSSIANS.

Vienna, June 18.—(Via London.)—The Austro-German troops in pursuit of the retreating Russians have crossed the Galician border north of Sieniawa and have reached the heights north of Krezow, Russia, and occupied the Russian town of Tarnogrod, according to an official communication issued by the war office tonight.

The communication says:

"North of Sieniawa our pursuing troops have penetrated Russian territory and reached the heights north of Krezow and occupied Tarnogrod.

"The Russian forces between the lower San and the Vistula have retired at several points. The heights north of Cleszanow (10 miles of Lubaczow) have been taken. In the mountainous region east of Niemirow and in the rear of Jaworow, strong Russian forces have appeared.

"On the Wereszyca river the fighting continues. Our troops have gained a footing at some points eastwards of the river.

"South of the upper Dniester the Russians, after hard fighting, were compelled to retire from positions near Litynia toward Kolodrub. Our pursuing troops have reached the mouth of the Wereszyca. Elsewhere the situation along the Dniester is unchanged.

"The eastern groups of General Pflanzer's army yesterday repulsed three Russian storming attacks. The enemy, making desperate attempts to throw our troops back in Bukowina, suffered heavy losses from our artillery and retired quickly. Eight officers and a thousand men and three machine guns were captured."

FRENCH GAIN IN ALSACE.

Paris, June 18.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"In the sector to the north of Arras a violent artillery duel has taken place today. The front here remains unchanged. We hold all the ground we have captured.

"In Alsace we have fortified the positions which we took yesterday and continue to make progress here. Our advanced parties at the end of the day had reached the outskirts of Metzeral. We have advanced along both banks of the Fecht. We hold under our fire the enemy's communications between Metzeral and Munster. Further prisoners, machine guns and a very large quantity of war materials, notably rifles and cartridges, have been taken by us.

"There is nothing to report concerning the situation on the remainder of the front."

BRITISH HOLD GERMAN TRENCHES.

London, June 18.—The following report from Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent, was given out here tonight:

"The fighting in the northern and southern portions of our front continued throughout June 16, in co-operation with the attack of our ally about Arras.

"East of Ypres all the German first line trenches which we captured remain in our hands in spite of two counter-attacks which were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. We were, however, unable to retain those of the enemy's second line trenches which we had occupied in the morning.

"East of Festubert as a result of a further attack on the afternoon on the 16th, we made a slight advance and, judging by the number of dead Germans in the trenches entered by us, our artillery fire was every effective."

ALLIES REPULSED, GERMANS CLAIM.

Berlin, June 18.—(Via London.)—Official announcement was made here today that an allied force which attacked German positions north of La Bassee, northwestern France, was destroyed, only a few succeeding in retreating.

The text of the statement follows:

"Western theater:

"Our enemies continue their attempts to break through our lines north of La Basse canal and have suffered a new defeat. Their attacking troops were destroyed. Only a few men succeeded in retreating.

"East of Angres, south of Souchez and north of Four, the French penetrated our outer positions at intervals. Due north of the Lorette hills we surrendered a section of a trench situated within range of the enemy's fire in accordance with our plans. The rest of the enemy's attempts to attack were frustrated.

"Since June 15 we have captured on the battlefield north of Arras 17 officers and 647 men. The sanguinary losses of our opponents were equal to those of the battles in the Champagne district.

"In the Argonne we repulsed weak enemy advances at Vauquois. Local fights developed in the Vosges. Engagements around Metzeral are still going on.

"Eastern theater:

"An advancing Russian division was driven back by German cavalry across the Szymesa branch. East of the high road between Cycowyany and Shavli an attack by the enemy in strong force against the Dawina line was repulsed.

"Southeastern theater:

"On both sides of Tarnograd Austro-German troops yesterday drove the enemy back toward a branch of the Tanew river. Later, during the night, these defeated Russians were driven still farther back by the army under General Mackensen. They retreated as far as the prepared positions at Grodek, which are on the line running from the Narol and the Wereszcya brooks to their junction with the River Dneister.

"On the Dneister front, northeast of Stry, the situation remains unchanged."

TEUTONIC LOSSES ARE VERY HEAVY.

Petrograd, June 18.—(Via London.)—An official review of recent operations on the Russo-Austrian front, given out today, says:

"The development of the battle along the Tismenitza-Svika front, along which one of the six armies attacking our forces in Galica is operating, will serve to give some idea of the magnitude of the actions in this region. The significance of the operations in the vicinity of Stry is found in the fact that they were an endeavor to turn our front opposed to the phalanxes under General von Mackensen. The eventual success of the enemy in the direction of Stry and Lemberg would have been of great help to the offensive of General Mackensen. Failure, on the other hand, would have meant that Mackensen's operations were merely a series of fruitless frontal attacks.

"The above mentioned sector on the Dneister river, however, was not the scene of the principal fighting, even with regard to the number of troops engaged. On May 15 the enemy, closely following our troops, retiring from the Carpathians, met our opposition in the region east of Drohobycz, northwest of Stry and in the vicinity of Belachow. On the 19th, the enemy brought all his forces into action, but at the end of two days he was compelled to quit this offensive, having lost tens of thousands of men.

"His only success in eight days' fighting was the turning of our right wing near Stonsko, with the threat of a possible outflanking movement. During ths week we remained passive, confining our operations to exterminating the enemy as he approached our trenches. The next four days were devoted by the enemy to bringing together heavy artillery and supporting detachments. May 25 was the beginning of the decisive attack, and the crisis came on the fifth day of the fighting. A powerful force, composed of three German divisions, succeeded at the price of incredible sacrifice in carrying Stry. Perceiving the exhaustion of the Austrians attacking us—they constituted the right wing of the opposing army—we took the offensive and drove them back.

"For three days, May 30, May 31 and June 1, we were undecided whether to attempt to turn the Germans, who had broken through our front near Stry, or to fall back on the Dniester. The general situation in Galicia finally caused us to adopt the latter course. The night of June 2 the enemy demonstrated against our bridge heads in the direction of Mikalajow, losing several thousand men.

"The principal attack was delivered by the army under General von Bothmer at a point more to the east. The attack against Zidaczow was repulsed, but on June 6 General von Bothmer crossed the Dniester near Juravno and on June 8 occupied the left bank for a distance of 15 miles.

"June 8 and June 9 the bulk of the German forces were decisively defeated and thrown back across the Dniester. Nevertheless, on June 13 the German commander, beginning a general offensive, delivered a new attack with the remains of his regiments. The principal German force moved along the right bank of the Stry and attacked our bridge head near Zidaczow.

"Toward the 15th of June the time came for another reverse of the enemy. At Bereznica and Krulevska alone we killed with the bayonet and buried 1,000 Germans who had abused the white flag.

"Between May 29 and June 15 we captured in this sector 40,000 prisoners, including 860 officers, over 100 machine guns and two dozen cannon.

"The total losses of the enemy on a front of 28 miles were between 120,000 and 150,000 men.

"Dense additional columns descended the slopes of the Carpathian mountains daily and reinforced the enemy. Many supplementary detachments, originally destined for eastern Prussia, set their final fate in the valley of the Stry. The additon of considerable reinforcements brought into the scene of operations the German army under the command of General von Boehm-Ermolli.

"We have noted serious symptoms of demoralization which are beginning to show themselves in the ranks of the enemy in the vicinity of Mikolajow.

"It has been interesting to trace the reflection of events on the Dniester in the official military announcements of the enemy. Every step, before it has been completed by the Germans, has been reported in their announcements in a German victory and disorderly flight on the part of the Russians. The following day the announcements would say that the German army was successfully resisting the pressure of the Russians, and on the third day that the Russians had great forces at their disposal in the region in question. Such a sequence and method of reporting has been noticed in the German announcements on three different occasions during the thirty days' fighting on the Dniester."

SWEDEN IS ANGERED BY SUBMARINE WAR

London, June 19.—(2:15 a. m.)—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says:

"The Norwegian steamer Svein Jarl of 1,135 tons, has been torpedoed. The Norwegian newspapers allege that German spies were aboard the Svein Jarl and other steamers which have been torpedoed before they left port. The newspapers urge the government to take energetic action."

London, June 19.—(2:47 a. m.)—"The anger of the public and the press is rising daily over the German attacks on neutral shipping," says Reuter's Stockholm correspondent.

"Newspapers of all shades of opinion are protesting energetically against the capture of the Swedish steamer Torsten and the sinking of the Swedish steamer Verdandi, both of which carried certificates that they had nothing aboard which the Germans should consider contraband. Some of the newspapers are discussing the question whether, in addition to protests, the Swedish government should not consider adopting some form of reprisal."

London, June 18.—The British steamship Ailsa, of Leith, was sunk by a German submarine today off the southeast coast of Scotland. The crew was saved.

The steamer Ailsa was of 876 tons gross and built in 1884. She was 200 feet long, 31 feet beam and 15.3 feet deep.

BULGARIA AGREES WITH THE ALLIES?

London, June 18.—Reports were in circulation in London today that Bulgaria had come to an agreement with the allied powers. These reports lacked confirmation, but the buoyancy of the Petrograd bourse was taken as an indication that important events were near at hand.

The opinion is expressed generally that there now is no chance that Bulgaria will enter the war on the side of Germany.

Berlin, June 18.—(Via London.)—Information reaching Berlin from Sofia is that Bulgaria, in her last communication to the powers in the matter of her participation in the war, refers to her expectation, as part of her reward, of the restitution of territory she ceded to Rumania, and of portions of Greek and Serbian Macedonia.

Bulgaria is described as demanding precise details as to what she will be given, and the understanding here is that she is endeavoring to avoid a definite answer to the allies, leaving the way open to further negotiation.

Sofia, Bulgaria, June 18.—(Via London.)—Bulgaria's reply to the proposals of the entente powers is a request for further enlightenment.

Premier Radoslavoff personally visited the entente ministers, thanked them for the offers of their governments, and asked for clearer information on specific points, so that Bulgaria may be able better to judge what will be her position at the end of the war.

GUNNER WHO FIRED ON FORT SUMTER DIED ON THURSDAY

Dr. Henry M. Clarkson, of Haymarket, Va., died Thursday afternoon last at his home in Virginia. Dr. Clarkson was a full surgeon in the confederate army. He first enlisted as private in the the Columbia (S. C.) Flying artillery in December, 1860, immediately upon the secession of South Carolina, and served at Charleston harbor until the formation of the confederacy and the fall of Fort Sumter, when he was appointed surgeon and served as such until the close of the war. Dr. Clarkson had the distinction of being one of the four gunners who fired upon and drove back the Star of the West as she attempted to reinforce Fort Sumter, January 9, 1861. It has been claimed for him that he fired the first shot. Dr. Clarkson wrote a history of that event (published in The Confederate Veteran, for Bay, 1913) which has been pronounced the best account of the same. Dr. Clarkson was distinguished in other ways during the war between the states. Also, he was a poet of more than ordinary merit. He wrote an epic of the war called "Evelyn," and many other small poems—all of which have been published in his work, "Songs of Love and War." He stood high as a poet, but most of all as a Christian gentleman, who served his country well.

Dr. Clarkson left many relatives—some of whom reside in this city.

JOE FOSTER IS DROWNED IN CREEK NEAR ATHENS

Athens, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—In Big creek, near Athens, yesterday afternoon, Joe Foster, a young farmer, was drowned. Efforts to save Foster failed, his struggle beating off those who came to his assistance. His body was found late last night.

SHOP AT THE NEAREST

Pet Brand Tomato Catsup 2 Bottles 8c

SATURDAY AT ROGERS' 61 STORES

Lemons Extra Large Size, Dozen 8c With Purchase 1-4 Lb. Ridgway Tea

FRESH Tomatoes QUART 6c

Salt Meat POUND 8½c

SIDE Salt Meat Pound 12½c

Silver Leaf LARD No. 10 Pail $1.05 With Pound Purchase 25c Fresh Roasted Coffee

FLOUR La Rosa $1.05 Value 24 Pounds 89c

FLOUR Self-Rising $1.10 Value 24 Pounds 94c

FLOUR Self-Rising 60c Value 12 Pounds 49c

FLOUR La Rosa 55c Value 12 Pounds 46c

HAMS GEORGIA Sugar Cured 16½c

HAMS PICNIC Pound . . 12½c

Currant Jelly Large Glass 8c

Toilet Paper 2 10-Cent ROLLS 11c

Olive ZEST Makes Delicious Sandwiches Glass 10c

CREAMERY BUTTER "Bermuda Gold" Pound 32c

Evaporated PEACHES 2 Pounds 11c Extra Quality

SIGNET Best Black INK Large Bottle 4c

Shoe Polish All Brands 8c

PICNIC PLATES 25 for 9c

Fly Paper 25 Double Sheets 27c

Philadelphia SCRAPPLE 12 oz. . 9c 26 oz. . 19c

Snow Flake Marshmallow Cream 8c

GRAPE FRUIT Finest Florida 4c, 6c

P. H. Sugar Corn 15c Value 9c

Large Package CLEAN Currants Enough for 2 Large Pies 6c

"Blue Sea" Tuna Fish 25c Size 17c 15c Size 11c

Pure Food Peanut Butter 25c Size 17c 15c Size 11c

A. & H. Soda St. Charles Milk Colonial Table Salt 3½c Each

Cobb's Honest Blue Potted Meats

Georgia Cantaloupes Georgia Watermelons For Sale at Down-Town Stores Only

Better Bread Single Loaf 4c Double Loaf 7c

SHOP AT THE NEAREST

NO. 10 PURE LARD $1.08

FRESH COUNTRY EGGS, Doz., 20c

Full Cream CHEESE, Lb., 19c

Best Bread Single Loaf 4c Double Loaf 7c

ROYAL COCOA 25c size. .21¢ 10c size. . .8¢

ROYAL CHOCOLATE 25c size. .19¢ 10c size. . .8¢

ARMOUR'S MARASCHINO CHERRIES 15c size . . . . . 12¢ 25c size . . . . . 18¢ 50c size . . . . . 28¢ 75c size . . . . . 48¢

Broyles'



MOTHER SAYS it's economy to trade at Broyles'

Fresh Vegetables and Fruits. Our prices are right

PICNIC HAMS, Lb., 11c

SALT MEAT, Lb., 9½c

REG. HAMS, Lb., 15½c

MOPS Reg. 25c, 10-oz. size 19c Reg. 30c, 12-oz. size 23c Reg. 35c, 14-oz. size 28c Reg. 40c, 16-oz. size 31c

Uncle Sam Bread . . . 5c A Loaf The Quality Is Supreme

Tip-Top Bread Per Loaf . . . 5c

Stone's Cakes Six Varieties 10c

12 Stores---Trade at the Nearest Store

Hughey's, 115 Whitehall

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

We Sell What We Advertise

Fresh, tender green Corn, dozen . . . . . 20c Home-grown and extra fine.

Fine Fresh Tomatoes, large 4-quart basket 19c

Small, tender yellow Squash, lb. 2c

First picking Snap Beans, quart . . . . . 2c Home-grown and very tender.

Large 10c Bunch Beets 5c

Fresh new Honey, section 12½c

Fine Pineapples, up 3½c

New Onions, 10 lbs. for 15c

Cantaloupes, Berries, Cherries and Georgia Peaches, lowest prices, strictly fresh stock.

HUGHEY'S, 115 Whitehall



The New Scale Kingsbury Piano

Makes extravagance in piano buying unnecessary. Efficient organization and unusual factory facilities combine to make this an unequaled value.

Pianos of all makes are constantly being accepted in exchange on this instrument. These used pianos we offer are remarkably low priced, for instance:

Sears-Roebuck Upright	$ 95.00
Starr Upright	85.00
Chickering Upright	165.00
Chickering Upright	145.00
Everett Upright	150.00
Hardman Upright	170.00
Knight-Brinkerhoff Upright	205.00
Conover Upright	235.00

Write today for new factory catalogs and complete bargain list

Cable Piano Company 82-84 North Broad Street. WILLIAM M. BROWNLEE, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

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JULY 11-17, 1915

Invitation is herewith extended to all Elks and their friends, by Atlanta Lodge, No. 78, to join us in Atlanta on July 3, and be our guests on Special Train which will leave Atlanta 5:20 p. m., of that date, via Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

For Pullman reservations and information regarding this delightful trip, address

J. P. BILLUPS, Chairman

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No. 40 East Ellis St. Atlanta, Ga.

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WITH A'LA CARTE SERVICE TO CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE

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YOU'LL FIND IT AT Kampers'

492-498 Peachtree Street. PHONE, IVY 5000.

Bakery Special Pound Cake 39c Each

BASS ISLAND Concord Grape Juice

Pints. Each 24c Doz. $2.69 Quarts. Each 48c Doz. $5.29

We recommend this grape juice.

Fresh Dressed Hens, lb. 19c
Fresh dressed Broilers, ea. . 25c & 35c
Fresh dressed Friers, ea. . 35c & 50c

Ham and Breakfast Bacon Country cured. Fresh shipment just in.

DELICATESSEN

Irish Potato Salad, lb. 20c
Norwegian Fish Salad, lb. . . . 30c
Chicken Salad, lb. . . . . 50c and 70c

FRESH VEGETABLES

Juicy Florida Oranges, doz. 50c
Table Apples, peck 60c
Cantaloupes, each 5c, 10c, 15c & 20c
Watermelons, 35c, 50c and up.
Georgia grown Okra, qt. 15c
Georgia grown Butter Beans, qt. 20c
HOME GROWN CORN
HOME GROWN CUCUMBERS
NEW GREEN FIELD PEAS
CELERY AND HEAD LETTUCE

BLOCK'S Kennesaw Biscuit and Other Crackers Made Daily in Atlanta

AKIN'S

Ivy 4100

SATURDAY SPECIALS

ICED MELONS

PINK MEAT CANTALOUPES are fine . . . . 8c 10c and 15c

RED RASPBERRIES 20c
SUMMER APPLES, basket . 25c
GEORGIA PEACHES 25c

VEGETABLES—
Green Field PEAS, quart . . 8c
Green BUTTERBEANS, qt. 12½c
Home-Grown CORN, doz. . 30c
Home-made Chocolate, white and Cocoanut CAKES . . . 50c
OUR NEW CREAMERY BUTTER, Special 35c
20c can GAME PATE, for sandwiches 10c
CHICK SPRINGS GINGER ALE 12½c
FRESH DRESSED—
Hens 20c
Friers . . . . . 40c to 60c
Home-Baked HAM 60c

TIP-TOP Bread 5c per Loaf

STONE'S CAKES . . 10c Six Varieties

BLOCK'S Kennesaw Biscuit and Other Crackers In 5c and 10c Packages

UNCLE SAM BREAD 5c a Loaf

The Quality Is Supreme

497 PEACHTREE ST.

European Delicatessen

SPECIAL BARGAINS EVERY SATURDAY

Let us do your cooking during the hot weather.

Complete variety of cooking meats, salads and pastries.

PICNIC GOODS.

All kinds of imported and domestic canned and bottled goods.

We arrange delicious picnic lunches.

Lunch room in connection.

Stone's Cakes, Six varieties 10c

3 NORTH BROAD STREET. Ivy 3687. Vick's Place. Atl. 1014.

Home Market Co.

WE WILL SELL SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY ONLY

WEINERS, pound 10c
CHUCK STEAK OR ROAST, pound 10c
ROUND STEAK, pound 15c
PORK SHOULDER, ROAST or STEAK . . . 12½c
PORK LOINS, CHOPS or ROAST . . . 17½c
VEAL ROAST, pound 10c
GA. CURED HAMS (cut), best in the world . 17½c

9 NORTH BROAD STREET IN ROGERS STORE

Fish Must Always Be Fresh

Freshness is what counts with fish.

It isn't the time of the year, or the state of the weather, or anything else, but—just Freshness. Fish must smell Fresh, taste Fresh and BE Fresh.

That is the way you want them.

That is the way we have them.

Ours Are Always Guaranteed

And because we know they are good, we GUARANTEE them—summer and winter.

And don't forget---The Summer Fish is the best Fish. He is the fattest and finest.

Get him at the

Fulton Market

25-27 E. Alabama St.



No. 5 Pure Hog Lard 55c Why Pay 75c to 90c

No. 10 Pure Hog Lard $1.09 Why Pay $1.25 to $1.50

Lemons, Doz. 1c With 1 lb. 25c Coffee

CASH GRO. CO. 37 S. Broad St.

Sanitary Market Co.

46 Walton Street

W. A. CATLIN, Mgr.

Ga. Meat Saturday Specials

Kingan's Reliable Bacon 28c

Rib Roast . . . Rump Roast . . Pork Shoulders Wiener Sausage Picnic Hams . . 12½c

Porterhouse or Loin Steak 20c

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Tuscania - - Fri., June 25, 5P.M.
Saxonia - - - Sat., July 3, 10A.M.
Orduna - - - Sat., July 17, 10A.M.
Tuscania - - Fri., July 23, 5P.M.
Saxonia - - - Sat., July 31, 10A.M.

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Confidence begets business

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Highs

SPECIALS FOR TODAY, SAT., JUNE 19

LEMONS 7c Doz., With 1-4 Lb. "HOME-AID" MIXED TEA 15c

HAMS ATLANTA SMOKED POUND 16½c

Big, Black Huckleberries, 10¢ quart.

KNOX GELATINE 10¢ Package.

EGGS, Fresh Laid, Dozen 19½¢.

HONEY BEE MILK, 3 cans 5c size 10¢; 2 cans 10c size, 15¢. Buy all you want.

PINE-APPLES, Each 5¢.

Large 10c Grapefruit 5¢. Buy all you want.

JELLO, 7½¢. Package.

Fat Dressed HENS, 19½¢ Pound.

1 to 9 o'clock Ginger Snaps, 7½¢ Pound.

RED RIPE TOMATOES 15¢ Basket.

Rockyford Cantaloupes, 3 big ones 25¢.

ICE CREAM POWDER, 7½¢ Package.

White Crest FLOUR, 24-lb. bag. 98¢

1 to 9 o'clock Sliced Bacon, Diamond "C" Cartons, 28¢.

BAKED HAM, Frankfurters, Goose Liver Sausage, Ring Sausage, Bloodwurst.

Fancy Creamery BUTTER 30¢ Pound.

GRAPE JUICE Armour's, Quarts, 35¢.

GINGER ALE, RED ROCK, Quarts, 2 for 25¢

TOMATOES, Best Virginia, 10c size, 2 cans 10¢.

NEW YORK CREAM CHEESE Melt in mouth, Pound, 25¢.

Buy BLOCK'S BUTTERTHINS Best and Freshest

Tip-Top Bread 5c Per Loaf

Stone's Cakes 10c —6 VARIETIES—

STORE OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK. ENTRANCE Shoe Annex or Broad St.

Discuss Wright's Novel.

Harold Bell Wright's "The Calling of Dan Matthews" will be discussed by Rev. Hugh H. Harris, pastor of Wesley Memorial church, at the evening service. In the morning the pastor will preach on the subject, "The Face of God."

Sewing Circle With Much Whispering



Before the stork arrives there is much to talk about. The comfort of the expectant mother is the chief topic. And there is sure to be someone who has used or knows of that splendid external help, "Mother's Friend." It is applied to the abdominal muscles, gently rubbed in and has a most pronounced effect as a lubricant. It soothes the network of nerves, enables the muscles to expand naturally, relieves strain on the ligaments and thus sets at ease any undue strain on the organs involved. And it does this with perfect safety. Expectant mothers thus go through the ordeal with comparative ease and comfort. Knowing mothers who have used "Mother's Friend" speak in glowing terms of the absence of morning sickness, absence of strain on the ligaments and a freedom from many other distresses.

You can get "Mother's Friend" at any drug store or they will gladly get it for you. Write today to Bradfield Regulator Co., 401 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for a highly instructive book of great value to all expectant mothers. It contains a valuable expectancy chart, rules on diet and is brimful of suggestions that all women will appreciate.

WITH THE MOVIES

GEM THEATER
MARIETTA, GA.
TODAY
"The Oyster Dredger," with Warren Kerrigan and Vera Sisson. "On His Wedding Day," Nestor Comedy.

THE GRAND
TODAY
Hazel Dawn in "The Gambler's Advocate," Paramount feature.

THE STRAND
TODAY
Courtney Foote and Gladys Brockwell in "Up From the Depths," Mutual Master Picture.

VAUDETTE
Home of the Mirror Screen
TODAY
High-class Program of First Run Pictures.

THE VICTORIA
Mutual Movies
Keystone Comedies.

THE SAVOY
TODAY
"The White Terror," four-reel Imp drama, starring Hobart Henley.

THE ALAMO No. 1
The Little Playhouse With a Big Show.
TODAY
"The Red Scar of Courage," two-reel Pathe drama. "Bill Turns Valet," Mutual comedy. Charlie Chaplin in a Keystone comedy.

ALAMO No. 2
Selected Photo Dramas of Best Producing Companies.

THE MONTGOMERY
TODAY
"A Modern Magdalen," Life Photo Film feature.

THE DESOTO
TODAY
"The Jeweled Dagger of Fate," Reliance; "Jealousy," Thanhouser; "Caught in the Act," Keystone comedy.

THE ALSHA
TODAY
First-run Pictures From the Best Producers.

ALPHA
TODAY—Edna Maison and Princess Hassan in "In the Shadows of the Pyramids," two reels of "Under the Crescent," Gold Seal Drama, "The Riddle of the Silk Stockings," Imp drama.

THE BONHEUR
DECATUR, GA.
TODAY
Thanhouser Drama, "On the Brink of the Abyss;" Keystone Comedy, "Fatty's Reckless Fling."

AUSTRIANS ATTACK ITALIAN INVADERS

Battle in Progress Near Mori and Roverto—Hungarian Force Cut to Pieces by Italians.

London, June 18.—Dispatches from the Italian front indicate that the Austrians have thrown their crack regiments to take the place of customs guards and soldiers of the landsturm.

On the Tyrol front the Austrians in the vicinity of Mori and Roverto have taken the offensive against the Italians and a battle in that region is in progress. Vienna reports that heavy losses were inflicted on the Italians near Plava when Dalmatian troops repulsed an attack. It is added that the Italian offensive on the Isonzo front have met with little success.

The Austrians have bombarded the Italian towns of Pesaro and Rimini and also a section of the coast railroad near Fano and Pesaro on the Adriatic. Rome reports that three civilians were slightly injured at Rimini.

AUSTRIAN FORCES TAKE OFFENSIVE.

Verona, June 18.—(Via Chiasso to Paris.)—The Austrians have now so strengthened their forces that they are taking the offensive, both from Mori and Roverto against the Italians, who are camping at Brentonico, which lies at the foot of Mount Altissimo, at Serravale, situated in the Lagarina valley, and also in the Arsa valley. The result of the fighting is still in doubt.

Udine, Italy, June 18.—(Via Chiasso and Paris.)—Reports from all the fronts state that strong bodies of first line troops, especially the emperor's own troops, Croatians, Bohemians and Hungarians, have been substituted for the Austrian gendarmes, customs guards and soldiers of the landsturm. All these first line soldiers have been hardened by over ten months' of war and make formidable adversaries.

The Italian Alpine troops themselves realize the difference and fight with greater circumspection as was proved Wednesday afternoon when more than 1,000 Hungarians again tried to take revenge for the Austrian reverse on Monte Nero. This time the Hungarians climbed Vrata mountain, hoping to dominate the Italian positions and outflank them.

Italian Alpine troops gradually surrounded Vrata, creeping through the undergrowth. For some time they did not reply to the Hungarian fire, it being a rule among the Alpine soldiers not to shoot unless they can kill. Finally the Alpine troops poured in a rain of bullets and then sprang out with fixed bayonets. The Hungarians were repulsed in confusion and tried to escape, but found the Alpine soldiers emerging from every side.

Every member of the Hungarian battalion either was killed or taken prisoner.

Vienna, June 18.—(Via London.)—The Austrian war office tonight issued the following statement in regard to the Italian campaign:

"Italian theater: In the recent attacks on the Isonzo front the Italians have had as little success as previously. Near Plava our Dalmatian troops repulsed an attack by an Italian brigade last night. The enemy once more attacked, but again was repulsed. It is stated that two Piedmont brigades and one mobile regiment participated in the attack. The Italian losses here were very heavy.

"Repeated hostile attacks in the Ploeken region and on Monte Coston were repulsed."

AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS SHELL ITALIAN CITIES.

Rome, June 18.—(Via Paris.)—An official statement by the Italian naval headquarters staff tonight says:

"This morning Austrian destroyers on a scouting expedition shelled a section of the coast railroad near Fano and Pesaro (on the Adriatic). No one was hurt. Trifling damage was done to a small part of the line.

"The cities of Pesaro and Rimini, although quite undefended, were bombarded. The damage, however, was unimportant. A few private houses were struck and three civilians were slightly injured at Rimini."



Resinol
will make your sick skin well

That itching, burning skin can be healed! The first use of Resinol Ointment seldom fails to give instant relief. With the help of Resinol Soap, this soothing, healing ointment usually clears away all trace of eczema, ringworm, rash or similar tormenting, sleep-preventing skin-diseases quickly and at little cost. Physicians have prescribed Resinol Ointment regularly for 20 years, so you need not hesitate to use it freely. Sold by all druggists.

AT THE THEATERS

Keith Vaudeville.

(At the Forsyth.)

The packed audiences that have been in attendance upon the Forsyth this week vouch for the elaborate brand of vaudeville that is on tap at that busy temple of Thespis. It is a bill hardly comparable for variety, wit, ingenuity and songs and music. Charley Grapewin, who, with the famous Rigoletto Brothers, shares topliner honors, is a bigger hit than ever. The vehicle in which he appears this season, "Poughkeepsie," is more adapted to his original talent for character delineation and the lines sparkle with picturesque Grapewin cleverness. The Rigoletto Brothers present a dazzling outlay of versatility, gymnastics, songs, music, thrills, magic and comedy. Others of note are Ethel MacDonough, the lovable songbird, in new gowns and song hits; the Keystone Trio, accomplished entertainers and a Chaplin impersonation; Morrissey and Hackett, original funmakers; Diero, the masterful accordionist, and Watson's spectacular farm yard.

"Up From the Depths."

(At the Strand.)

The Strand theater will offer today a four-part Mutual Master picture, "Up From the Depths," featuring Courtney Foote, supported by Thomas Jefferson and Gladys Brockwell. It is a story of a young girl who elopes with a revivalist and is afterwards cast adrift by him. She secures a position as a cabaret dancer, but in the end again meets her former lover and they rise from the depths to a fuller and better knowledge of life. Few motion pictures are as alive with quick action as the scene and fight in the dance hall. This interior was constructed to represent the type of large cafe and music hall so much in evidence at Coney Island during the summer. Over two hundred people appear in the scene. Courtney Foote in the star part gives an amazingly compelling interpretation.

MEN'S HOT WEATHER SUITS
MADE FROM
Priestley's
"Cravenette" English Mohairs
Look for these words stamped on inside of garment
IN TWO PIECE SUITS
A SATISFYING COMBINATION OF
COMFORT—STYLE and DURABILITY
Obviates Laundry Expenditure A Dressy Economic Raiment
ASK FOR GARMENTS MADE BY
HAMBURGER BROS. & CO.
Factory: Baltimore, Md. New York Salesroom: 840 Broadway
PIONEER BUILDERS OF FEATHER-WEIGHT CLOTHING

Look for this Stamp on Cloth

Insure your interest by looking for the Priestley stamp and Hamburger label

Look for this Silk Label on Collar

Sold by your leading local dealers in exclusive styles.

LOUISVILLE
THROUGH SLEEPERS
Lv. 7:12 AM., 4:45 PM.
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Varsity Fifty Five
The model that every man likes—new shipment of new feather-weight suits, prices $20, $25, $30.

$2.00 Straws Cash Only **$1.80**

$1.50 Straws Cash Only **$1.35**

New Lot of Dollar Shirts Cash Price 90c

Palm Beach Sox 25c

Palm Beach Oxfords $2.50

10 Per Cent Off for Cash. Charge Accounts Solicited.

Daniel Bros. Co.
45 Peachtree Established 1886

BOIFEUILLET RETURNS AFTER STAY IN LONDON

Clerk of Lower House Learned of Bryan's Resignation While on Board Ship.

Let the legislature now meet and proceed!

Colonel John T. Boifeuillet, for many years clerk of the lower house of the general assembly, is back from Europe and ready for business at home.

He registered at the Kimball house Friday, and is feeling fine, thank you, and looking the same!

Colonel Boifeuillet, who has been serving as attache, by special appointment of former Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, to the American embassy in London, sailed from Liverpool June 5 on the American steamer St. Paul, and arrived in New York last Monday. Except for a few days' stop on business at the state department in Washington, Colonel Boifeuillet came directly to Atlanta.

Nothing to Say on Bryan.

Colonel Boifeuillet declined to discuss the resignation of Secretary Bryan or the issues between the country and belligerent European powers at length Friday, but indicated that he might be able to do so later.

The sinking of the Lusitania, he believes, is the first real waking up that England has had.

Colonel Boifeuillet was congratulated and welcomed by scores of his friends in Atlanta and from about the state Friday.

Of great interest to Georgia is the announcement that Colonel Boifeuillet has been asked by the state department to return to London after the adjournment of the Georgia legislature. Colonel Boifeuillet accepted the appointment to Ambassador Page's post only on condition that he would be allowed to return for the Georgia legislature. He is eminently fitted for such service, say his friends, through his experience as secretary to the late Senator A. O. Bacon, who was chairman of the United States senate committee on foreign relations. He has not yet decided what he will do.

Stay a Pleasant One.

Colonel Boifeuillet declared that his stay in England had been most pleasant and instructive.

"I also visited Paris," he said, "where I had opportunity to see the real effects of the war at much closer range than in England."

The return trip of Colonel Boifeuillet across the Atlantic was fraught with much interest.

The St. Paul, upon which he sailed, is an American boat. She carried every passenger for which she had accommodation, he said. There were some 800 passengers aboard, who, with the crew, made a total of some 1,300 souls.

Unexpectedly to any of the passengers, Colonel E. M. House, confidential adviser to the president in London, boarded the boat and returned to America. There was great speculation aboard as to his sudden mission.

As unexpected as the sailing of Colonel House was the arrival of two British torpedo boat destroyers, alongside the St. Paul, when she set sail. These boats accompanied the St. Paul through the war zone.

This is the first time that such a thing had happened to any American vessel, said Colonel Boifeuillet, and this now remains as much a mystery as ever. The commanders of the torpedo boat destroyers stated that they had been sent suddenly upon secret orders from the British admiralty to act as convoys.

Colonel Boifeuillet said that he saw no submarines while he was crossing the Atlantic, although there was a passenger aboard the boat who declared most emphatically that he saw one.

On board the St. Paul with Colonel Boifeuillet were twelve survivors from the Lusitania, who were centers of great interest among the passengers. The majority of these had lost relatives in the wreck.

On the night of Secretary Bryan's resignation, Colonel House received a Marconi informing him of the resignation. He immediately informed Colonel Boifeuillet and Colonel Wallace, and for two days these were the only persons aboard the vessel who knew of the secretary's resignation.

When the St. Paul arrived at quarantine off New York, Collector of the Port Maloney met the vessel upon a revenue cutter, and was accompanied by the son of Colonel House. Colonel House was taken aboard the cutter and went ashore, while his son boarded the St. Paul and came in with his mother.

"Altogether," said Colonel Boifeuillet, "I had a most interesting trip. But I am glad to be back in Georgia again, and I am particularly glad that I am back in time for the legislature, as I had promised to be."

PLANS ARE BEING DRAWN FOR NEW MACON STATION

Macon, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—President W. A. Winburn, of the Central of Georgia railway, who is in Macon today, stated that the plans for the new union passenger station, to be erected at Fifth and Cherry streets, are now being drawn by Fellheimer & Long, New York architects, and will be ready to submit to the railroad commission by September 1, that being the final limit fixed by the commission in an order to the railroad.

Several preliminary plans have been submitted from time to time, and the plans now being drawn are the ones which have received the approval of the mayor and council and the railroad commission. The sketches called for a million-dollar station.

15 PERSONS KILLED AND SCORE INJURED

Destructive Storm Strikes Missouri and Kansas—The Property Damage Is Estimated at $250,000.

Kansas City, Mo., June 18.—Fifteen lives were lost, a score of persons were injured and property damage estimated at a quarter of a million dollars was done by a wind, hail and electrical storm which centered in Missouri and Kansas last night and early today.

The heavy fall of rain—ranging from 2 to 5 inches—turned many small creeks into turbulent streams and sent the rivers to which they are tributary on rapid upward spurts.

Stories of Narrow Escapes.

Many stories of narrow escapes came in as telegraphic communication became better in the area affected.

At Goltry, Okla., J. R. Johnson and Volney Kraft, farmers, led their families into caves at the approach of a small tornado and saved their lives, the homes of both families being demolished. The stone house of Melvin Pipkin was blown over while Pipkin and his wife were within. Both escaped with bruises.

Mrs. Clyde Carwood was carried from her home into a wheat field a mile away and escaped with slight injuries. B. E. Bowen, a farmer, suffered a fractured skull when a dwelling was blown in upon him.

Sixty-five cars were blown from the Frisco railroad tracks in the yards at Fort Scott, Kan. One was a work train in which track laborers were living. Three were injured. The home of J. T. Wood was blown over intact, carrying the occupants with it. No one was hurt. Several farm houses and many small buildings north of Fort Scott were blown away.

Five Members of Family Killed.

Five members of the family of John Burges, a farmer near Onaga, were reported killed and two seriously injured in a tornado. Houses were wrecked, stock was killed and much other property damage done in that section.

Morris and his son were on an inspection trip. The collapse of the bridge under them followed a cloudburst.

Two women lost their lives when a farmhouse near La Tour, Mo., was demolished.

A tornado crossed Henry county, Missouri, according to a report received here. Farm buildings suffered heavily. At Archer, Okla., barns and silos were blown down.

A tornado at Fort Scott, Kan., unroofed a score of small houses. Forty box cars were blown from the railroad track. Many trees, telephone and telegraph poles are lying on the ground today.

Another tornado swept a section half a mile wide and 10 miles long near Nevada, Mo. Deerfield, Walker and Harwood, villages in the storm's path, were reported to have suffered heavily. Stock was killed in large numbers.

MENACING REPLY MADE TO WILSON

Washington, June 18.—The United States government was informed today by Francisco Lagos Chazaro, president of the Villa-Zapata convention government in Mexico City, that if President Wilson's recent warning to Mexican factions to compose their differences should signify "pressure or threat," the convention government, "still harboring the conscience of its sacrifices, will maintain the dignity of the Mexican people."

The communication, transmitted by the Brazilian minister at Mexico City, states, however, that the convention continues "to conjecture that the general idea of the government of the United States is to help us in a friendly way to bring to an end our fratricidal struggle which would be for the greatest good of the country."

Quotes Wilson's Speech.

After declaring a willingness to make peace with the Carranza faction the note says in part:

"The conventionist government does not see, does not wish to see, in the substance of the declarations made by President Wilson anything more than an advice, a friendly suggestion to induce the contending groups to wipe out their differences and lead them into the path to the end pursued by the revolution. Coming to the declaration that if we Mexicans cannot settle our differences within a very short time the government of the American union will find itself constrained to decide as to what means it shall use to bring it about, the conventionist government cannot understand how President Wilson previously declares in the same note that the United States does not desire or claim any right to settle the affairs of Mexico and more to the same effect. The same chief of the American nations made at Indianapolis the following categorical declarations:

"'I am proud to belong to a powerful nation which says that Mexico, which we could crush, will enjoy the same liberty in the management of its affairs as we enjoy. If I am strong I should be ashamed to dictate to the weak in the measure of my strength. My pride consists in keeping my strength free and not in oppressing another people with it.'

To Maintain Mexican Dignity.

"If contrary to the interpretation which in the most friendly sense the conventionalist government puts upon President Wilson's declarations, this closing part should signify a denial of the instinctive sympathy generously demonstrated to the Mexican revolution and should further signify pressure or threat, the conventionist government still harboring the conscience of its sacrifices will maintain the dignity of the Mexican people. We continue, however, to conjectu e that the general idea of the government of the United States is to help us in a friendly way to bring to an end our fratricidal struggle which would be for the greatest good of the country. The government is ready to bring about by all means consistent with its dignity the fusion of all the contendig groups, to initiate all the economic, political and social reforms aimed at by the revolution and to establish a strong stable government with which all tendencies and all legitimate interests will find the fullest favor and enjoy the guarantees which our fundamental law provides."

This note from the convention government was drafted after conferences with the Zapata leaders. The state department previously had received a note of the same general character from General Villa which, while denying the right of the United States to intervene in Mexico, said that the suggestion for a unification of the factions should be adopted. Proposals for peace are repeated in the Chazaro note, but as yet no definite word has been received from General Carranza as to his attitude.

NEW BROWN UNIFORMS FOR STREET SWEEPERS

Atlanta's street sweepers are to be attired by the board of health in attractive brown uniforms, following the action of the board Friday afternoon, when a regular uniform was agreed on. The board further agreed to furnish the uniforms to the empyloyees at the expense of the department, and instructed Chief John Jentzen to purchase them at once.

Two styles of uniform were submitted to the board, and that selected is expected to prove serviceable and make the men in the street sweeping department present a much better appearance than formerly. There are 154 men who will be furnished uniforms.

Nelson at Talbotton.

Talbotton, Ga., June 18.—(Special.) Bishop C. K. Nelson, bishop of Atlanta, will hold services at Zion Episcopal church here Sunday. Other churches have called off their regular morning services in order that everybody can go to hear Bishop Nelson

Bolt Fires Barn.

Jonesboro, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—During an electric storm which passed through a section five miles east of Jonesboro, lightning struck the barn of J. T. Wilson, which was burned, with a good supply of feed stuff and a mule.



CHAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DuBOSE COMPANY
Atlanta New York Paris

The Store Closes at One O'Clock Today



We Have Just Received One of the

Most Charming Sports Coats

It Is of Natural Pongee, and Is

Priced at $3.98 Instead of $6

As light as a feather, it can be packed away in no space in a traveling bag without hurt—it's all pure, natural silk—that laundering will not hurt.

Fashioned smartly—rather wide notched lapels, lily cuffs, a belt that ties.

Six dollars is its worth—we shall sell these at $3.98.

New Golfine Coats in the Favored Shades at $6.45, $7.95, $8.50 and $9.75

They came to us fresh yesterday morning—the very styles in the very colors that are proving most popular.

Rose, Copenhagen, orange, with a silvery sheen, and white.

These are plain and belted.

And there is a novel striped golfine that you will like—white, with a line stripe in the "crease."

With them are white Chinchilla Coats at $12.50.

A Little Clearaway of Corsets

They Were $3.50 to $8.50 at $1.98

Some three dozen in all—but certainly a prize for the thirty-six women who get them.

They are brocades, coutils and batistes, medium and low busts, four and six hose supporters. One or two sizes are missing, for instance 23 and 24.

They are corsets from makers of renown—brands you know and know favorably.

Two Splendid $2.50 Corsets at $1.50

One from the W. B. people, one from the Thompson Glove Fitting people—of batiste; strong, yet light; six hose supporters; neatly finished with lace or embroidery top, with flossed bone cases. Models new right now.

N. B.—Cool net corsets for summer wear, with four hose supporters, medium high bust, are priced at $1.00 and $1.50.

Some of the daintiest brassieres we have had this season--at 50c and $1.00--have just come in, trimmed with laces and embroideries. New front and back fastening brassieres at 25c are SPLENDID VALUES.

CHAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DuBOSE COMPANY

Society

Beautiful Dinner-Dance Closes Invitation Tourney

The social climax to the invitation golf tournament at Druid Hills club was the dinner-dance last night, the largest and most brilliant of those which have marked the three days of the tournament.

The pretty clubhouse had handsome decoration in palms and large potted hydrangeas, with baskets and vases of June roses, and dinner was served in the house and on the picturesque terrace.

Dancing began at 6 o'clock and was resumed after dinner.

One of the large parties was that given by the golf entertainment committee in compliment to the visiting golfers. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry Arnold entertained a party of ten in compliment to Miss Ellen Wise, of Richmond, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Cohen. A group of golf visitors were among their guests.

Miss Eliza Dancey, of Baltimore, was a charming visitor in Mr. Daniel McDougald's party.

Mr. James Ragan entertained in compliment to Mr. Whitney Bouden, of New Orleans; Mr. Garner Watkins and Mr. Henderson, of Chattanooga, who are the golf tournament guests of Mr. and and Mrs. Forrest Adair, Jr., Miss Leone Mrs. C. V. Rainwater.

In Mr. Hunter Perry's party were Mr. Ladson, Mr. and Mrs. Audrey Post, of New Orleans.

Miss Edith Winter, of New Jersey, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Slicer, was the charming center of a bright group.

Among the hosts of the evening were Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Arkwright, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Adair, Mr. Hunter Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Adair, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harless, Mr. and Mrs. Dowdell Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Phelan, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nunnally, Dr. and Mrs. LeRoy Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Inman Gray, Mr. Russell Richards.

The tea-dance at Druid Hills this afternoon from 5 to 7 will be the usual bright event of the week-end.

For Miss Little.

The ladies of Westminster Presbyterian church entertained at a pretty reception yesterday afternoon at the church in compliment to Miss Janet Little, whose marriage to Mr. Baker William Farrar will be an event of the month.

Birthday Party.

Miss Mary Crouch was hostess at a pretty party Thursday afternoon at her home in College Park, the occasion celebrating her tenth birthday. Games were played on the lawn and a guessing contest, in which Miss Mary Cooper and Miss Augustus Owens won the prizes.

The young hostess wore a dainty dress of pink silk mull. There were fifty guests.

For Visitors.

Misses Jean and Dorothy Douglas entertained twelve guests at bridge yesterday at her home on Eighth street in compliment to Miss Roddy, of Knoxville, and Miss Brisbane, of St. Louis, the guests of Miss Marion Neal.

Little-Farrar.

On account of a recent bereavement in the groom's family, the wedding of Miss Janet Little and Mr. Baker William Farrar will be a quiet ceremony on the evening of June 30 at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Little.

The ribbon-bearers will be Miss Virginia Frazer, Miss Bell Matheson, Miss Elizabeth Martin, Miss Annie Harris and Miss Mary Parish Little, and Kendrick Pritchett will be ring-bearer. There will be no other attendants, and the bride's father will officiate.

Mr. Farrar and his bride will leave for the mountains of North Carolina and on their return will be at home for the summer with Dr. and Mrs. Little.

Miss Tupper's Tea.

Miss Henrietta Tupper was hostess at a pretty tea yesterday afternoon at the Driving club. The tea table was placed on the terrace and decorated wih pink and white gladioli and all other details were in pink and white.

Miss Tupper wore white organdie with yellow sash and large black tulle hat.

She was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Carlton Smith, wearing cream net with green sash and green tulle hat, and Mrs. Charles Sisson, who was gowned in white lace with pink hat. The guests included twenty-five young girls.

Blake-McDonald.

The wedding of Miss Helen Blake and Mr. Chester Elmo McDonald took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Blake, the ceremony performed by Dr. Major. The bride was lovely in her wedding gown of white crepe meteor and trimmings of shadow lace. Her tulle veil was arranged in cap fashion, and framed with orange blossoms. Her flowers were brides roses showered with valley lilies.

The bride entered with her maid of honor, Miss Bertha Blake, who was gowned in white taffeta and lace and carried pink roses. Mr. Charles Coleman was best man.

The home was artistically decorated with palms and pink and white roses.

Mrs. Blake wore black crepe meteor and was assisted in receiving by family connections and close friends.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald left at midnight for Asheville and, on their return, will be at home to their friends with Mr. and Mrs. John Blake.

Miss Parks Entertains.

Miss Alice Parks entertained twenty guests at bridge yesterday afternoon at her home on Sixteenth street.

A profusion of garden flowers attractively decorated the house, and the prizes were silk stockings for top score, and the consolation was a Japanese rose holder.

Miss Parks was gowned in white voile dotted in blue and red and trimmed in ruffles of net.

Suffrage Rally.

A large suffrage rally was held at Hapeville, Ga., Tuesday evening by the Georgia Woman's Suffrage league. The mayor of Hapeville, Colonel John Humphreys, introduced the president of the league, Mrs. Frances Smith Whiteside, who gave an excellent address on "Education."

Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy, vice president of the league, gave an address on "Widows' Pension Bill."

Mr. Henry Grady Bell told, in an interesting manner, why he was for suffrage.

Mrs. A. G. Helmer was chairman of the program committee for the evening.

The Children's Movies.

At the Grand this morning from 9 to 11:30 o'clock will be shown a specially censored program for children.

Among the pictures presented will be a feature film entitled, "The Waif," an unusually beautiful and interesting children's story, which will appeal not only to children, but to their elders.

The story of "The Waif" centers about a little boy, stolen from his mother in infancy and restored to her after a period of years, ending very happily. A specially interesting feature of this film is a troup of trained dogs and a monkey. This feature will be preceded and followed by a comedy and other interesting pictures.

This movement of presenting moving pictures for children is under the auspices of the Atlanta Woman's club, and has been highly indorsed by all the educational boards and civic organizations of the city.

Owing to the success with which this work has met, this committee will continue the pictures for the children throughout the summer.

The management begs to announce that this week's program will begin promptly and expresses regrets on the delay of last week, which was unavoidable owing to defective mechanism.

At the Driving Club.

Among those entertaining at the dinner-dance at the Driving club tonight will be Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Alston, whose party will be a compliment to their guest, Miss Dancy, of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hatcher will have a large party, and others reserving tables are Mr. Henry Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Inman Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt Ternhune, Mr. E. V. Haynes, Judge and Mrs. P. H. Adams.

On the Roof Garden.

A beautiful night was one element in the enjoyment of the roof garden dinner-dance at the Capital City club last night, the second entertainment of the season in the ballroom under the stars. The new moon lent its romantic charm, and a large company was assembled for the pleasure of dining and dancing outdoors.

The dinner-dances through the summer will be informal events of Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights.

At East Lake.

There will be a tea-dance at the East Lake club this afternoon and a dinner-dance tonight. Members of the Piedmont Driving club, the Druid Hills club, the Capital City club and the Ansley Park club are invited to both entertainments.

In the evening the trophies and prizes won in the golf tournaments will be presented to the champions.

Miss Carlton Entertains.

Miss Maude Carlton entertained at tea yesterday afternoon at her home on Peachtree circle in compliment to her visitors, Miss Thacker May Brown and Mr. Raoul Brown, of New York, and an informal dance and buffet supper followed in the evening.

The reception rooms were beautifully decorated with pink and white sweet peas and hollyhocks. A basket of pink hollyhocks was in the center of the tea table, and other pretty details of decoration were in pink and white.

Assisting in receiving the guests were Misses Marie Colcord and Emogene Brown, of Marietta.

Assisting in the entertainment of the guests were Misses Janet Evans, Esther Childs, Rebecca Smith, Katherine Lupo, Janet Hatcher, Mabel Hunt, Dorothy Haverty, Gladys White, Gladys Byrd, Elizabeth Smith, Annie Winship Bates and Edith Hutchins.

Miss Carlton wore white embroidered marquisette and Miss Brown wore white taffeta.

BEARDEN-MORRIS.

Madison, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—Miss Kathleen Bearden and Mr. Hill Morris were quietly married in this city yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The news was a surprise, as both parties are prominent here. Rev. J. R. King, of the Methodist church, performed the ceremony.

SOCIAL ITEMS

Miss May Simms, of Charlotte, N. C., is the guest of the Misses Freeman at their home on Lynnwood avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Bentley announce the birth of a daughter, Mildred Rebecca, on Monday last. The baby was named for its great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Rebecca Voss.

Miss Lucile Marcia Thomas returned Wednesday from St. Simons Island, and leaves today for a visit to Baltimore.

Miss Florence N. Smith leaves soon for New York, where she will continue her studies at Columbia university, remaining there during the winter.

Mrs. E. S. Tupman and Miss Hattie Smillie are spending the summer in California and Oregon.

Miss Emma Wesley, Miss Rusha Wesley and Miss Irene Hancock left yesterday for Chicago.

Misses Katie and Mary Harralson, of Atlanta, are spending the summer at Waynesville, N. C.

Mrs. C. F. Benson is in Clyde, N. C., for the summer.

Miss Louise Sisson is visiting in Clayton, Ga.

Miss Helen Johnson is visiting in Columbus.

Mrs. George W. Brice has returned from a stay at Brunswick and St. Simons.

One of the most enjoyable events of the week was the party given by the Misses Denton in honor of Miss Alice Denton at their summer home, "Camp Leake Inn," at Lakewood, Friday evening. A number of friends from Atlanta and campers at Lakewood were present.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Pursley announce the birth of a son at their home, No. 9 Allene avenue, Sunday morning, June 13, who has been named Harry Brown Durward.

Mrs. Helen Plane and Mrs. Gertrude Walker returned yesterday from Warm Springs.

Dr. R. B. Ridley, Jr., is ill at his home in Decatur.

Mrs. M. S. Robinson, Miss Jan Robinson and John Robinson leave next week for Washington, D. C., for the summer.

Mr. D. W. Sims, general secretary of the Georgia Sunday School association, who was operated on for appendicitis at a local sanitarium last week, is reported to be out of danger. Mrs. Sims is ill in the same hospital. It is expected that both Mr. and Mrs. Sims will be able to be transferred from the hospital to their home at 8 West Boulevard drive, Kirkwood, in the next few days. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Sims over the state will be glad to know that they are getting along so well.

Miss Margaret Banks, of LaGrange, is the guest of Judge and Mrs. Ernest Kontz.

Miss Marie Ridley returned yesterday from a visit of ten days to Richmond, Va., and was accompanied home by Miss Katherine Hagan, of Richmond, who is her guest.

Mrs. Sam Hurst, of Perry, is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. K. Hunter, in Decatur.

Miss Lillie Williams and Miss Lucile Wells leave the early part of July for San Francisco.

Miss Mary Millican leaves next week to attend the summer school in Knoxville.

Miss Rebekah Ryley has returned to her home in Kentucky.

Mrs. B. M. Boykin and Miss Florence Boykin have returned home after spending two weeks on the Florida coast.

Dr. George F. Payne, Mrs. George F. Payne and Miss Gladys Nichols Payne have just returned from a week's visit to Tybee island, attending the convention of the Georgia Pharmaceutical association, which occurred last week. They were entertained at the homes of their Savannah friends after the convention was over and enjoyed a most delightful trip.

Miss Dorris Knight, of Quitman, who is the guest of Miss Marian Bowen at Robertson's sanitarium, will return home Monday.

Mrs. John Ellis leaves next week for New York.

Miss Frances Broyles, Miss Harriet McCullough, Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, Miss Madeline McCullough and Miss Alice Muse left yesterday to attend a house party given by Miss Dorothy Jones at her home in Newnan.

Miss Mildred Landreth, of Pasadena, Cal., arrived last night to visit Miss Bessie Jones.

Mr. Cater Woolford left yesterday for a six weeks' trip west.

PROGRESS IS SHOWN IN REPORTS READ TO EPWORTH LEAGUE

By Rev. W. A. Brooks.

Americus, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—The second day's session of the South Georgia Epworth league conference, which is being held in this progressive city, has been a most pleasant and profitable one.

The sunrise prayer service today, led by Rev. A. J. Moore, of Blackshear, was truly a Pentecost. The address, "Christian Education," by Dr. Charles R. Jenkins, of Macon, this morning, and the address, "The Moral Value of Recreation," this afternoon, were both thoughtful and helpful. Dr. R. H. Bennett, of Atlanta, preached a broad-visioned missionary sermon.

The reports today, as those of yesterday, showed marked and most gratifying progress in league endeavor in Georgia during the conference year just passed. The literary social hour at the Y. M. C. A. building, beginning at adjournment this evening, was a brilliant function, under the direction of Mrs. A. A. Williams, of Fort Valley. The Fannie J. Crosby evening song service, led by Professor E. H. McNeil, of Macon, was a symposium of song and hymnology. This inspiring service this evening was followed by a masterly missionary address by Dr. Gross Alexander, of Nashville, Tenn.

PLAN CHILDREN'S DAY FOR AUGUSTA MOVIES

Augusta, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—The Augusta women, led by the Augusta woman's club, assisted by the Sunday schools and indorsed by the ministers of the city, are making an effort to better the moving picture service in the local houses. Many films are being shown that are not the thing for children, to say the least, and a quiet though determined effort is being made to have the houses set apart one day a week when only such films as are suitable for young children will be shown. At least one of the houses has already assented to the proposition, and it is expected the others will also.

MONEY WILL BE ASKED FOR PUBLIC COMFORT

Another effort to secure from the city an appropriation for a public comfort station in the business section of the city will be made shortly by the citizens' committee, of which L. C. Green, former member of the park board, is chairman.

Chairman Green announced Friday that a meeting of the committee would be held on Wednesday of next week at 1 o'clock, and that luncheon would be served them at the Chamber of Commerce building. All members are urged to be present, since proposed plans and specifications for the station have been drawn and will be submitted for consideration.

FINE PICTURE PROGRAM OFFERED FOR CHILDREN

Under the auspices of the Atlanta Women's club, especially censored pictures will be shown at the Grand theater Saturday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock. The pictures will be especially interesting features to children.

Among the reels to be shown this morning will appear "The Waif," a story centering around a child who is stolen from his parents and through the ups and downs of a variegated life finally returns to his home and restores his own and the happiness of his parents.

"ONE DAY OF REST" TO BE SERMON TOPIC

Dr. J. L. White will preach at the Baptist Tabernacle Sunday night at 8 o'clock on "The Laboring Man's Rights to One Rest Day in Seven—How to Secure It." This is the third of the series to laboring men.

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, "How to Face the Hard Times," a sermon to comfort and strengthen the people who are hard pressed, will be preached by Dr. White.

Special Services.

There will be special services at the East Point Methodist church, both morning and evening. At the morning service, at 11 o'clock, the pastor, Rev. C. V. Weathers, will preach a special sermon to children and young people. At 8 o'clock Sunday evening Miss Tucker, dean of LaGrange Female college, will conduct the service.

Railroad Y. M. C. A.

The Railroad Young Men's Christian association invites all men to the service at the rooms, 31 1-2 West Alabama street, Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The secretary will have charge, and there will be good instrumental music.

At First Universalist.

"A Certain Rich Man" will be the sermon subject at the First Universalist church, 16 East Harris street, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. Fred A. Line, will preach. There will be good music. Sunday school and Bible class meeting at 9:45.

SCHOOL TAX INDORSED BY SUPERINTENDENTS

State and County Levies of Two Mills Each Are Recommended.

Clayton, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—The county superintendents' convention, with over one hundred and twenty-five delegates in attendance, today adopted unanimously the following:

"We indorse the proposed constitutional amendment, embodying, first, that the state revenue to the amount of 2 mills' tax be set aside annually and inviolably for the public schools of the state, to be divided among the counties according to the school population; second, that each county be required to levy annually a 2-mill tax for public education within the county, to be distributed among the schools of the county; third, that any county school district or local system may levy for the use of the schools under its jurisdiction not exceeding 4 mills additional.

"We recommend that the chair appoint a campaign committee of twenty-five, consisting of one county superintendent from each congressional district, and twelve leading citizens of Georgia, with the state superintendent as chairman."

FUNDS FOR BESSIE TIFT ARE RAISED BY BAPTISTS

Forsyth, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—The campaign to raise the funds necessary to pay off the building indebtedness of Bessie Tift college is being carried forward with great success. The work of liquidating the indebtedness of this institution was given the right-of-way by the recent Baptist convention, over all other Baptist enterprises, and this week Dr. A. J. Moncrief, chairman of the committee of nine; O. H. B. Bloodworth, president of the board of trustees of Bessie Tift, and Rev. C. C. Heard, pastor of the Forsyth Baptist church, have been in the field for this institution and they are meeting with much success.

REYNOLDS CHAUTAUQUA PROVES BIG SUCCESS

Reynolds, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—Reynolds is said to be one of the very smallest towns that ever attempted to hold a chautauqua. Nevertheless a most delightful week of entertainment and instruction closed last night. Large crowds have attended every performance and every lecture, and the effort has been successful from every standpoint, even financial.

OVERDOSE ENDANGERS LITTLE GIRL'S LIFE

The 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kilgore, of 17 South Humphrey street, was rushed to the Grady hospital yesterday, suffering from poison as the result of drinking the contents of a ten-cent bottle of paregoric, which the child found on a pantry shelf in her home.

While the little girl was slightly poisoned from the overdose of paregoric, her condition is now better, and physicians state she will recover.

Had Pellagra; Is Now Well

Ringgold, La.—Mrs. S. A. Cotter, of this place, writes: "Will say that I am perfectly well and the happiest soul on earth. Wish every pellagra sufferer could know of your great remedy. I know how to appreciate health and sympathize with those that are not so blest as I. Am growing stronger, gaining in weight and can do anything I ever could. Oh, I know I am well of that horrible disease, and my heart is full of rejoicing. I feel that I have come out of a dense cloud into the blessed sunshine. God be praised! He has spared my life for some good, and I feel that I have just begun to live."

There is no longer any doubt that pellagra can be cured. Don't delay until it is too late. It is your duty to consult the resourceful Baughn.

The symptoms—hands red like sunburn; skin peeling off, sore mouth, the lips, throat and tongue a flaming red, with much mucus and choking; indigestion and nausea, either diarrhoea or constipation.

There is hope; get Baughn's big Free book on Pellagra and learn about the remedy that has at last been found. Address American Compounding Co., box 2003, Jasper, Ala., remembering money is refunded in any case where the remedy fails to cure.—(adv.)

Truth In Trade

FANCY DRESSED BROILERS, each . . 25c and	30c
FANCY DRESSED FRYS, each . . . . . 35c and	40c
FANCY DRESSED HENS, pound	17½c
EXTRA FANCY TOMATOES, quart	10c
EXTRA FANCY BEANS, quart	2½c

We Are Going to Help You to Economize
A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
Chelena Market Co.
40 Peachtree (5 Points) 64 N. Pryor



Large Package, 10c

Compare the Cost of this Dish to an Expensive Meat Dinner



Here is a fair comparative cost of a meat and a Faust Macaroni dinner for a family of six, showing a clear saving of 85c in favor of macaroni—for 1 meal only:

3 lbs. of sirloin steak at 35c a lb.	$1.05	
Bread and butter, say . .	.10	$1.15
One pkg. Faust Macaroni .	$0.10	
One can of tomatoes . .	.10	
Bread and butter, as above .	.10	.30
		$0.85

Of comparative nutritive values, Dr. Hutchison, the famous dietitian, says that meat contains practically 75% water, macaroni only 10%. In other words, when you pay $1.00 for meat, you pay 75c of that $1.00 for water.

And it's so easy to digest and so easy to prepare Faust Macaroni. Besides serving it as the whole meal, you should serve it often as a side dish.

MAULL BROS., St. Louis, U. S. A.

DETROIT
2 TRAINS DAILY
Lv. 7:12 AM., 4:45 PM.
L&N

POE'S WORKS



How to Get the Books

Clip this Free Library Coupon and bring or send to The Constitution office, together with the expense item of $1.50 for the entire six-volume set of Poe's works. This amount we ask you to pay to cover the cost of transportation, customs duty, and publishers' charges.

This coupon also good for Dickens, Victor Hugo, Rudyard Kipling, Dumas, Stevenson's or Shakespeare's Sets, previously advertised, while the supply lasts, when so specified in the order.

If you wish to have the set sent by parcel post, all charges prepaid, add 15c, or $1.65 in all, and fill in the name and address below.

Name .....

Address .....

Save The Baby
Use the reliable
HORLICK'S
ORIGINAL
Malted Milk
Upbuilds every part of the body efficiently
Endorsed by thousands of Physicians Mothers and Nurses the world over for more than a quarter of a century.
Convenient, no cooking nor additional milk required. Simply dissolve in water.
Agrees when other foods often fail.
Sample free, HORLICK'S, Racine, Wis.
No Substitute is "Just as Good" as HORLICK'S, the Original



Let Butter-Nut Prove Its Own Case

The best proof of our statements regarding Butter-Nut is the taste of the bread itself.

Once you try it and find how delicious, how appetizing it is, you'll wonder how you ever got along without it.

The NEW
BUTTER-NUT BREAD

is the climax of years of bread-making, supplemented by a special mixing process which cost us thousands to perfect.

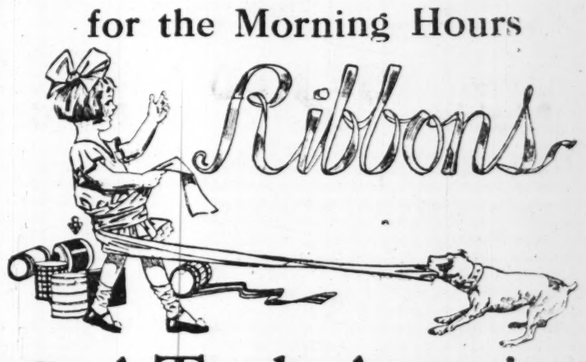
Why not try a loaf to and let your family judge it? All good grocers have it 10c—but look at the label to be sure it's the genuine.

NEW SOUTH BAKERY
Atlanta, Ga.
Large Loaf 10c

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.

The Store Closes at 1 O'Clock Today.

Here Are Some Good Specials for the Morning Hours



A Truly Amazing Ribbon Sale

An event no one can afford to miss—for everyone needs Ribbons now—and this Sale includes Ribbons for all purposes.

There are the new, smart black-and-white effects—so popular now—fancy novelty ribbons—fresh, new moire and plain taffetas in the light colors for girls' hair bows—also lovely floral and Persian Ribbons—and very wide, beautiful sash and girdle Ribbons in the most superb designs and color effects—new, fresh Ribbons that you may buy in many instances from full pieces—never yet opened.

Ribbons at prices never before quoted here.

For instance:

25c and 35c Ribbons at 15c Yard
50c Ribbons at 25c Yard
Ribbons Up to $1.50 at 69c Yard
—First Floor.

These First Floor Specials

Women's 35c Knitted Union Suits at 25c—low neck, sleeveless, either tight knee or loose, lace trimmed. The extra sizes, 35c suit—priced here regularly at 50c suit.

Women's 35c Gauze Lisle Vests at 25c—with fancy crocheted yoke.

$3.50 Italian Silk Union Suits at $2.95—pink and white.

$1.50 Italian Silk Vests at $1.19—white only.

$1.00 Lisle Gloves at 25c pair—16-button length; these colors only: Gray, tan, red and cream.

Women's sheer Handkerchiefs, with embroidered corner design—at 3c each—slightly mussed.

Women's sheer Handkerchiefs with Longfellow initial in dainty colors—three for 25c.

Men's White Cambric Night Shirts, cool, comfortable, cut full, well made; special for this sale at 69c each.

Boys' 50c Night Shirts at 39c; cool, summer-weight garments—6 to 10-year sizes.

P. S.

Phoenix Guaranteed Silk Hose have come. Many customers are waiting for them. They are in black, white, gray, navy, bronze; 75c and $1.00 pair.

GIDEONS OF ATLANTA WILL GATHER SUNDAY

The Atlanta camp of Gideons will meet Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the parlors of the Ansley hotel to elect delegates to the national convention of Gideons to be held July 23, 24 and 25, in Des Moines, Iowa. The convention was held last year in Boston, Mass. Several members of the Ladies' auxiliary of the camp will also attend the convention and will be named by the auxiliary within the next few days.

NEGRO WAS LYNCHED BY UNKNOWN PARTIES

Toccoa, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—After the coroner and jury had examined a number of persons who had seen the body of the negro who was lynched here Monday morning, the following verdict was returned: "We, the jury, find the deceased, Sam Stephens, came to his death by hanging and gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown parties." As no one claimed the body, it was interred at the local negro cemetery.

LAST CHANCE

WINDING UP SALE

VICTOR RECORDS

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED

UNHEARD-OF PRICES

$4.00 Record for $1.00—6 for $5.00
3.00 Record for .75—6 for 4.00
2.00 Record for .50—6 for 2.50
1.50 Record for .40—6 for 2.00
1.25 Record for .30—6 for 1.50
1.00 Record for .25—6 for 1.25
.75 Record for .20—6 for 1.00
.60 Record for .15—6 for .75

A Few Victrolas Left---Cheap

L. J. EVANS, Manager 64 Peachtree St.

350 PAIRS LADIES'

$3.50 to $5.00

WHITE PUMPS



Straps Colonials

$2.00

Canvas and Buckskin

Special lot of 175 pairs Ladies' and Girls' White Canvas Pumps, worth up to $2.50 $1.00

Under price Basement

Stewart — Good Shoes for Everybody

FRED S. STEWART CO.
25 Whitehall St.

Under price Basement

AUTO OWNERS

BARGAINS

All goods that were slightly soiled by smoke during the fire in the rear of our new store—including the famous LEE TIRES AND RED VELVET TUBES, will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

Specials for Saturday and Monday Only

5 lbs. Auto Soap 50c
5 lbs. Cup Grease 40c
5 lbs. Graphite Grease 50c

These will be bargains long to be remembered by the Atlanta motorists.

REED OIL CO.

NEW STORE

Corner Peachtree and Currier

Many Meet at Tifton Today To Plan East-to-West Highway

Tifton, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—All interested in the establishment of an east-to-west highway through south Georgia have been invited to meet at the Tift county courthouse, in Tifton, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The meeting is called for the purpose of perfecting an organization for the establishment of a graded highway from Albany to Waycross, with Savannah as a possible destination.

The proposed highway will run from Albany to Waycross through Sylvester, Sumner, Poulan, Ty Ty, Tifton, Brookfield, Enigma, Alapaha, Willacoochee, Pearson and McDonald. All have been invited to send delegates to the Tifton meeting.

MUCKENFUSS WILL TEACH CHEMISTRY AT NEW UNIVERSITY

Bishop Warren A. Candler, chancellor of Emory university, announced last night that Dr. A. M. Muckenfuss, of the University of Mississippi, will fill the chair of chemistry in the medical college of the university next term.

Dr. Muckenfuss is a graduate of the University of South Carolina and of Johns Hopkins. He has also studied in Germany and is regarded as one of the best of his profession in the United States.

Chancellor Candler also announced that Rev. John S. Frazier, of Mobile, has been appointed a commissioner of the university and will canvass the south outside of Georgia for funds for the university. Chancellor Candler will canvass Georgia.

"I am particularly anxious that we get a building for the law school as early as possible," said Chancellor Candler. "This school will be called the Lamar School of Law after Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, of the United States supreme court, graduate of Emory of the class of 1845."

J. C. TUMLIN'S FUNERAL TO BE HELD SATURDAY

James Calvin Tumlin, who died Thursday, was Georgia manager for the Illinois Life Insurance company. He was born in Gainesville, Ga., April 13, 1875. Mr. Tumlin taught school in Alabama when a mere boy, and entered the Tennessee Law school in 1899, and was admitted to the bar, both in Tennessee and in Georgia.

He married Miss Flora May Poole, of Douglasville, Ga., daughter of Dr. William H. Poole, June, 1902. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Flora May Tumlin, and three children, James Reuben, Flora May and Thomas Poole Tumlin; also his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Tumlin; five brothers, M. N., of Boaz, Ala.; J. W., A. B., G. W. and J. M., of Atlanta, and three sisters, Mrs. E. G. Barker, of Heflin, Ala.; Mrs. W. E. Garner and Mrs. W. T. Vaughan, of Hopewill, Ala. Mr. Tumlin was a member of the Druid Hills Methodist church.

Mr. Tumlin practiced law for two years, but in the meantime developed a keen interest in insurance work, and left active law practice to enter the insurance field, becoming the Georgia state manager for the Illinois Life Insurance company. He was one of the most prominent men among the younger life insurance officials of the southern states, and was one of the largest producers of business the Illinois Life had. He was a Royal Arch and Scottish Rite Mason, Elk and K. P., and he was the tenth president of the $100,000 club of the Illinois Life Insurance company.

The funeral will be held at the residence, 644 Ponce de Leon avenue, at 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, interment at West View.

EDUCATION BOARD EVENLY DIVIDED

Continued From Page One.

rent his building at the corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets for $375 a month.

The following committee was appointed to take up the Thrower proposition and that of T. J. Day to erect a building for the city on Pryor street on the site of the old Beckwith home: Guinn, Hatcher, Green, Eubanks and Landrum.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the building inspector was instructed to proceed at once with the construction of the new Lucile avenue and Milton avenue schools and with the annexes of the Tenth street, the Greenwood avenue and Tech schools.

W. W. Lotspeich was elected superintendent of buildings and repairs at a salary of $150 a month. This is a new office created by the board.

Miss Nellie McFail was elected a teacher in the grammar school. Mrs. W. F. H. Johnson, Miss Ada Brook and Miss Martha Andrews were placed on the pension list.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

Advance Guard Coming In.

The advance guard of the new order of things at the state house is beginning to arrive in Atlanta.

John T. Boifeuillet, for many years clerk of the house of the general assembly, on Friday registered at the Kimball house for the coming session of the general assembly.

Boifeuillet comes back this year, having covered himself with honors, and on Friday many of his host of friends were congratulating him. His splendid service as secretary to the late Senator A. O. Bacon, chairman of the United States senate committee on foreign affairs, fitted him so eminently for foreign service that the United States government sent him to London, where he was attached to the American embassy under Ambassador Walter Page. This is his first visit to Atlanta since his return from that service.

F. R. Jones, of Macon, whom Judge Nat Harris has appointed to be his secretary as soon as he becomes governor, which will be next Saturday, arrived in Atlanta Thursday night. On Friday Mr. Jones was largely and warmly engaged in the arduous task of moving. He will make his home during Governor Harris' administration at 168 Juniper street, where he has now established himself and family. On Friday afternoon Mr. Jones paid a visit to the state house, where he has numerous friends.

Mr. Jones stated that Judge Harris expects to arrive in Atlanta Monday. He will live at the Ansley hotel.

Attorney General-elect Cliff Walker spent Friday in Atlanta. He stated that he will be in and out of town for the next week, and expects to affix himself permanently to Atlanta about next Saturday for the remainder of his term.

Auto Road Money Ready.

Secretary of State Phil Cook on Friday completed his apportionment to the various qualifying counties of the general road fund available from the sale of automobile license tags. The treasury department will mail out the checks in a few days.

The increase of the total fund this year over last year is $18,000, last year's total being $92,000, while this year's total is $110,000.

The fund is distributed according to the rural route mileage of each county. Fulton county, with about 5,000 automobiles, paid about $25,000 into the fund. Fulton county has 204 miles of rural routes, and will, therefore, get back but $548.08 from the fund.

The big slices of the fund go to Carroll county, $1,865.05; Cobb county, $1,782.22; Laurens, $1,771.53.

The counties of Fannin and McIntosh have no rural route mileage, and will, therefore, not come in for a share of the fund. Neither will Bibb or Sumter counties share in the fund, this being because these counties failed to certify the registration of 90 per cent of their cars. Had these counties enforced the law properly they would have received, Sumter $1,700 and Bibb $600. Chatham county, which also protested the enforcement of the law, registered all five of its cars, and will receive $208.41.

Perhaps Yes.

C. Boldem, of "40 and West street," Savannah, has addressed a post card to "The state R. R. com., care some evening paper, Atlanta, Ga. Dear sirs:" and wants to know as follows:

"can a Jitney Bust man stope runing his car and street cars and passing trains when they want to? is a jitney Bust a Common Carrier if he stope runing the car when he wisht too? I know, thats my reason for asking."

And yet the railroad commission has come to no decision in the matter.

Rouglin Convicted For Death of Child; Denies Carelessness

Convicted of involuntary manslaughter, Dr. L. C. Rouglin, the physician arraigned before Judge Ben Hill for the death of Hugh E. Hurray, Jr., while undergoing an operation, announced yesterday afternoon that he would consult his attorneys regarding an appeal to the supreme court on a writ of error.

The verdict was returned shortly following the retirement of the jury after the argument by Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey. The trial had consumed two days. Dr. Rouglin's statement preceded the address of Mr. Dorsey.

Sentence will be passed by Judge Hill this morning. The charge is a misdemeanor and subject to either a fine or imprisonment.

Physicians on Stand.

Three physicians were put upon the stand by the defense to testify that the accident was unavoidable. Dr. Rouglin, himself, stated that it was horrible, deplorable, but inevitable, and a stroke of Providence that could not have been stayed by the hand of man.

The testimony of Miss Evelyn Steinbach, the nurse employed by Dr. Rouglin when he operated upon the Murray child, was that the doctor had taken no precautions to insure sterilization before the operation, and had conducted the operation carelessly, answering the telephone while the patient was under the anaesthetic, returning to find him dead.

"I was well aware of the condition of the child," the doctor stated on the stand. "No examination of the heart was necessary under the existing circumstances. No one or two hundred doctors can say heart tests will determine whether or not a patient can withstand an anaesthetic. It is unfortunate, but true, that a percentage of persons die under anaesthetics, but there is no possible manner of determining their ability to endure it beforehand.

Efforts to Save Child.

"I did all in my power to save the child. I applied electrical apparatus, respirative tests—everything possible. I called other physicians. We were powerless. It was just a stroke of Providence that was unavoidable—that could not have been stayed by the hand of man."

Concluding his speech, Dr. Rouglin declared dramatically and with a touch of deep feeling:

"If all of my life's blood would have spared the child, I would have gladly given it."

Dr. Rouglin was represented by Van Astor Batchelor and Ben J. Conyers. Solicitor Dorsey was aided by John W. Moore. The solicitor's address was a strong arraignment of the physician, whom he termed incompetent.

SPARKS WILL FIGHT BIG ALIMONY DECREE

A vigorous fight has been started by James D. Sparks, the wealthy Arkansan, formerly of Atlanta, to resist the decree of the jury in Judge Bell's division of superior court which Thursday awarded alimony of $35,000—the largest in the history of Fulton courts—to Mrs. Sparks.

The decree likewise removed the disabilities of the wife, but refused the privilege to the husband to remarry. Attorneys Harvey Hill and Arminius Wright Friday filed before Judge Bell a formal motion for a new trial, which motion, if necessary, the attorneys stated, would be carried even to the United States supreme court.

The motion will defer the payment of alimony until a final decision on the plea has been made by the courts.

Rev. Graham to Preach.

Rev. L. R. Graham, of Fountain Inn, S. C., will preach at the Pentecostal Tabernacle, corner East Fair and Kelly streets, Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF STATE DENTISTS WILL CLOSE TODAY

With papers on technical subjects, the forty-seventh annual convention of the Georgia State Dental association, now in session here, will close today, after one of its most successful meetings. The election of officers and routine business will feature the closing session this afternoon.

Convening this morning at 9 o'clock, the dentists will hear a paper by Dr. D. D. Atkinson, of Brunswick, Ga., on "True Ethics in the Practice of Dentistry;" at 10 o'clock, there will be a paper by Dr. S. L. Silverman, of Atlanta, on "Conductive Anesthesia," with a discussion by Drs. Hinman, Hughes and Mott, all of Atanta; at 11 o'clock Dr. William Goldsmith, of Atlanta, will read a paper on a subject to be selected.

Friday's sessions were featured by clinics by Drs. F. E. Roach, of Chicago, and Theodore Blum, of New York. An interesting paper was read during the afternoon by Dr. Robin Adair, of Atlanta, on "Fallacy of Emetine Treatment in Pyorrhea."

NEW FREIGHT TERMINAL FOR SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Spartanburg, S. C., June 18.—(Special.)—Modern freight terminal facilities consisting of separate inbound and outbound warehouses with ample team tracks will be built immediately at Spartanburg by the Southern Railway company, the construction of the terminals to cost in the neighborhood of $100,000. Authority for these improvements has been granted and bids are now being solicited from contractors.

The new facilities will consist of a one-story inbound freight house 40x198 feet, with a two-story office section 40x52 feet, the building to be constructed of brick with concrete floor and fireproof roof, and to be equipped with rolling steel doors; a modern one-story outbound freight house 22x250 feet, with concrete floor and base, frame construction and fireproof roof; four house tracks, with a capacity of thirty-two cars, and four team tracks with a capacity of twenty-nine cars. Teamways serving both warehouses and the team tracks will be paved with vitrified brick. A 20-ton Pillar crane will also be provided for the handling of heavy freight.

Work will be started as soon as the contract has been awarded and the necessary material assembled, and will be pushed to completion rapidly.

HOWLING OF CANINES WILL SOON BE ENDED

The nightly howl of the canine will now be eliminated by Atlanta policemen, Chief Beavers reading a special order to his watches yesterday to put a "quietus" on the noisy canines.

FOUR DRINKS EACH DAY IS SUFFICIENT

If Properly Taken Will Drive Away Half the Common Ills of City People.

Nature's most wonderful draught, from a medical standpoint, is a teaspoonful of liquid Vitalitas in a half glass of either hot or cold water; nothing known means more for the elimination of unhealthy bodily conditions.

The man or woman who suffers dyspepsia, or its train of ills, who has rheumatism or nervous disorders, will find quick relief in Vitalitas and should find cure in its continued use. It is estimated that one-third of city people are indisposed all the time and a large per cent of those are sufferers of chronic disorders. They are particularly subject to ailments of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and blood.

Vitalitas is extracted out of the earth. It is wholly and purely a natural medicine and it contains mineral properties and natural forces upon which health and life depend. Marvelous cures are constantly being reported from the use of Vitalitas. It will do you good.

See the display and sample Vitalitas at Jacobs' Pharmacy, 23 Whitehall St., or write there for information.

CHARTIER SHORTHAND DISCARDED BY EASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE WHICH, IN LINE WITH THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, CONTINUES A PITMANIC SYSTEM

With a Full Corps of Experienced Teachers, Large Number of Typewriting Machines, and the Best Systems of Shorthand and Bookkeeping Known to the World, the Southern Business College Stands as Pre-eminently the Leader of Commercial Education in the South.



MISS MAUDE FAHNESTOCK, Graduate of the Southern Shorthand and Business University.

The enrollment of pupils for the summer term at the Southern Shorthand and Business University continues with unabating interest, while the demand for stenographers and bookkeepers is good.

Business men, in need of office help, apply to the Southern first, because they know that the best systems of shorthand and bookkeeping in existence are taught by a large corps of professionals at this old established Business College.

It's a waste of time for pupils to experiment with systems, even at little or no cost. The superiority of Pitmanic Shorthand has long ago been determined.

Several years ago the managers of the Southern Business College, at the earnest solicitation of its author, carefully examined and then refused to adopt the Chartier system of shorthand because of its great inferiority. This verdict of inferiority has been overwhelmingly sustained by the fact that over **sixty** colleges, since that time, have tried the Chartier and thrown it out, among the latest being the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

CAN'T MAKE EXPERTS.

After testing the Chartier system for seven years, along with the Pitman system, the Eastman school has discarded it to continue the Pitman. In a letter from the president of Eastman College he writes: "Our Chartier department **was** maintained purely to meet the needs of students **who did not intend to qualify as expert shorthand writers."**

The Eastman school could not afford to impair its good reputation by teaching trashy systems after discovering their inferiority.

"NO CHARTIER WRITERS NEED APPLY."

As further evidence that Chartier writers are incompetent, the Atlanta newspapers contained the following advertisement:

"WANTED—Lady stenographer; work light; $30 per month to begin. Chance for advancement. Must understand handling of money. Intelligent beginner will answer. **NO CHARTIER writers need apply.** M. A., care Georgian."

WHAT A CHARTIER PUPIL SAYS.

One of the most intelligent and well educated young men in Atlanta learned Chartier Shorthand and finding that it would not do, advised a friend to let it **alone.** In his letter to his friend he states: "As a friend I advise you not to attend ——— college, because having attended the same, I pronounce the system a fake. My brother, who afterwards attended the Southern Shorthand and Business College, is filling a good position and doing nicely."

If there's an official court reporter in the United States using Chartier Shorthand, we have been unable to locate him, and we have searched the country over.

True, there are some Chartier stenographers holding positions, but they have good memories, write unfamiliar words in longhand, and continually call upon the dictator for help.

FACTS ARE WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

Investigate, young men, young women, before taking up the study of shorthand. Learn the best or none at all. Ask Atlanta's business men about the efficiency of stenographers and bookkeepers turned out by the Atlanta Business colleges. They have employed them from all the schools. Don't make a mistake. Go to the fountain source—learn the good and tried Graham-Pitmanic Shorthand at the old established Southern, with its experienced and expert teachers.

The Southern is in receipt of a letter from Miss Maude Fahnestock, of Walhalla, S. C., who finished the full course and now has a position awaiting her. In part she writes:

"Please send me your catalog to show to a friend of mine who is going to attend a Business school, for I am sure he could not find a better school.

"I have a position open for me in Los Angeles, Cal., where our family will move soon.

"If any pupil who enters the Southern is not benefited after a reasonable time, or is not capable of holding a position, it is his or her fault and not the teachers', **for special attention is shown to ALL** alike from each instructor."

Summer rates now in effect. Call, phone or write for catalogue.

A. C. Briscoe, Pres.; L. W. Arnold, Vice Pres., 10 West Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga.—(adv.)

CINCINNATI

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Your choice of many colors, and black; extra quality, all pure thread silk boot . . . . . .

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For small boys. Smart styles of crashes, linens and reps, in white and colors . . . . . .

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No phone orders, none C. O. D. Gowns, petticoats, drawers, corset covers, combinations—every article of muslin underwear marked to sell for $1.00, choice . . . . .

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Limit of two. No phone orders, none C. O. D. Of ratine or pique—trimmed with large pearl buttons. Your choice of 20 dozen of the best $1.00 skirts in Atlanta, for . . . . . .

IVORY SOAP 3 Cakes 10c
No phone orders, none C. O. D. A limit of 6 bars to each purchaser. Full size cakes. The purest soap sold . . .

SPECIAL CORSETS $1.00
Our regular price, and the very best corset possible to buy at $1.00. Best quality coutil; six supporters . . . . . .

FIVE CENT Handkerchiefs 6 for 25c
Including every 5c handkerchief in the house. Of linen and cambric, plain and embroidered . . .

Men's $1 and $1.25 Shirts 77c
Including a great number like other stores quote at $1.50. Your choice of every desired style—including the popular "sport" shirts; all colors in neat patterns . . . . . .

25c and 35c Silk Ribbons 14c
A truly remarkable offering of plain taffeta, moire and warp print ribbons in every desired color and combination. Perfect quality. All silk. To 6 inches wide . . . . . .

10c HUCK TOWELS 6¼c
No phone orders, none C. O. D. Limit of 12. Large 18 by 36-inch size, soft, and absorbent. The best sold.

$1.00 SILK GLOVES 58c
16-Button length in black, white and some colors, double tipped, and short chamoisette gloves in white

10 CENT HANDKERCHIEFS 6c
Of an extra quality cambric muslin; machine stitched, roll-edges. Embroidered with neat floral sprays . . . . . .

$1 Embroidered Shirtwaists 49c
A beautiful garment—of tastily all-over embroidered shot voile. White only. Hemstitched seams; new style collar and cuffs. No phone orders, none C. O. D. Limit of 2.

25c Silk Lisle Sox 17c
Three pairs for 50c. Highly lustrous—look like silk. Double soles, heels and toes. White only—in all sizes. An exceptionally good regular 25c number. 3 pairs, 50c; pair.

J. M. HIGH CO. J. M. HIGH CO.

THE CONSTITUTION

Established 1868.
THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

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CLARK HOWELL,
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J. R. HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole Advertising Manager for all territory outside Atlanta.

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THE RAOUL FOUNDATION.

A report of the far-reaching work of the Raoul Foundation crusading against tuberculosis in Georgia is published in The Constitution today and proves the value of the movement as directed toward the prevention of disease, among both white and colored people.

The secretary of the organization, during the first two weeks in June, addressed one gathering of a thousand negroes, the occasion a school commencement. He was met with appreciative hearing, and following his address steps were taken toward organizing the student body in a crusade against tuberculosis in the rural communities to which they return for the summer months.

Through this movement thousands of ignorant people will receive a message that will save not only thousands of the negroes who have not known how to protect themselves from the disease, but of white people to whom these negroes render service in the home.

The death records show that a large percentage of negroes die from tuberculosis, and are ignorant of what their ailment is until it is too late to prevent the ravages of the disease. Frequently they remain in service in the office or the home until helpless; then they become a burden on the community or state; the tubercular hospitals must increase their facilities, and public generosity becomes unduly taxed.

Co-operation with the educational campaign of the Raoul Foundation will bring about a general knowledge of the prevention of disease, which will not only aid in the specific movement to crusade against tuberculosis in Georgia, but lead to a general conservation of health through the practical rules for living which the messengers of the Raoul Foundation take to every community where they are called.

During the month of July the various teachers' institutes in different parts of the state will be given lectures by the field secretary, James P. Faulkner, and no institute should fail to take advantage of the opportunity.

THE U-51 AND THE D-1.

The caption reference is, unquestionably, to two submarines. Their stories were told in the same paper, that of Saturday, June 12. The U-51 is a German craft which made a trip of nearly 5,000 miles from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles and sank the British battleships Majestic and Triumph within a few hours after arrival. The D-1 is a submarine of the American navy which was sent beneath the water for a 36-hour air test; it remained under the water less than 15 hours, machinery defects forcing the abandonment of the test.

The story of the U-51 is perhaps the most remarkable in modern warfare. It is told in current dispatches carrying an interview with Captain Otto Herzing, its commander. On its 42-day trip from the German base to the Dardanelles it was fired upon off the coast of England, passed through the Straits of Gibraltar in broad daylight without mishap, was twice under fire in passing through the Mediterranean, went into the Dardanelles amidst the powerful vessels of the enemy, sank two of the most formidable, and proceeded on its course to Constantinople, where it arrived in safety.

The Germans have put into magnificent practice the doctrine of necessity. Lacking the opportunity to use their heavy fleet, they have brought the submarine to a point of development some years in advance of that which it would have reached had it not been for this war. They have not only given it a wide range of action as demonstrated in this 5,000-mile trip, but have proven its offensive and defensive qualities in tests which constitute the most remarkable lesson of the European conflict.

We have been confronted by no such necessity as that which faces Germany; we hope we may never be. But that does not remove from us the duty of profiting by the lesson of experience and preparing for our own defense in the most effective and, at the same time, the least expensive way.

Comparison of the performances of the U-51 and the D-1 will illustrate how far we have to go to catch up with the wonderful progress that has been made in submarine construction. We are informed that in the case of the D-1 imperfections in the motor battery caused the development of too much hydrogen, and the test had to be abandoned on that account. But back of the inefficiency of the D-1 there is the fateful story of the F-4 in Honolulu harbor, the mystery of whose sinking is yet unsolved, and the demonstrated inefficiency of five or six other vessels of the submarine fleet in the recent war maneuvers.

We believe that both the navy department and congress are keenly alive to the importance of the better and more effective development of our submarine fleet. In view of German performances, it would be the next thing to criminal negligence to ignore it. If war should ever be forced upon us we should be equipped and ready to put our greatest protective dependence in the submarine. It is evident that we have a long way to go before we can attain that feeling of confidence in our undersea fleet which the Germans now enjoy. We should omit no step essential in the building of it.

CRAZY-QUILT LAWS.

The California legislature, but recently adjourned, was certainly a "working" one, judged by the new laws it enacted. The Omaha Bee says there must have been a shout of general rejoicing when the solons left the capitol, and gives these reasons therefor:

> In addition to the management of two big expositions, the entertainment of the visitors and a few other ordinary occupations, the inhabitants of California are now confronted with the job of making themselves familiar with the provisions and requirements of 771 new laws, just enacted for their guidance, control and benefit by the legislature.
>
> This is about three times the output of a common or normal legislature, but it shows the effect and advantage of the glorious climate of the Pacific coast, where everything is more fecund and prolific than elsewhere.

Evidently Governor Hiram Johnson was also after a record, for he falls in line with a total of 226 vetoes of bills passed, but which "did not measure up to his progressive standard."

But whatever criticism the public may have for these new laws, the assembly seems to have been a dignified body, working on the theory that it was there for business and that any old kind of a law was better than nothing.

THE AIR RAIDERS.

The Zeppelins and the aircraft of the allies have heretofore been "feeling their way"—just getting their bearings.

But now the Zeppelins hope to start a conflagration which will destroy the heart of London, and the allies have the same design upon the cities and fortifications of the enemy.

It is a dark and bitter game of chance, and whatever these "pirates of the air," as they have been called, may accomplish in future raids, they have not helped the cause of either side.

As stated in numerous accounts, they are creeping up to killing records now; but this indiscriminate killing under cover of darkness ranks with the most refined cruelties of a barbarous war program.

BASEBALL FOR THE WAR ZONE.

The war news doesn't indicate that time hangs heavy on the hands of the men at the front, but in stories outside of the regular war channels we are told that the soldiers are in need of diversion, and baseball is suggested as the recreation they need to keep them in fine fettle.

It has proved beneficial in the case of men in war training, and the game is popular at many training camps. One paper says: "Once get the whole world enthused with baseball excitement, and war would be out of the question!"

That is a far word in its favor, from a foreign standpoint; but as to its moral tonic properties The Boston Globe says that of "many reasons advanced in favor of the playing of baseball by the boys of America not one is worthy of so hearty approval as that advanced by Mr. Arthur MacDonald, of Washington, a well-known criminologist." Mr. MacDonald says:

> I consider baseball one of the greatest moral tonics for boys and young men that exist. It directs the surplus physical energy of youth into the right channel, for otherwise this energy might be employed in wrong ways which are detrimental to moral and physical life. Baseball is one of those fundamental educational forces of prevention whose power and utility are not realized until it is taken away.

As far as the soldiers on the western war front are concerned, if, as stories relate, between battle intervals they attend moving picture shows alternately "in the enemy's country," they might spend many a joyous recess on a peaceful ball ground from trench to trench.

When the signal came for killing they could make a quick home-run to their guns!

Still, towns are not falling so fast in Europe that stand-from-under signs are in evidence.

It's so easy for Mexico. All she has to pledge at Uncle Sam's shop is—Peace.

If they are the patriots they claim to be the army of Mexican generals will sell their uniforms and contribute the proceeds to the famine fund.

The wonder is those tremendous oft-repeated onslaughts don't take Przemysl off the map.

Little, but lively. With less than a thousand men San Marino imagines itself "in a state of war."

JUST from GEORGIA

By FRANK L. STANTON



Sister of the Light.

I.

Little Sister of the Light,
singing on the way,
Linger where the lilies
mow them down, as if
to pray;
Tell us of your dreaming
and what the angels
say,
Sister of the Light of Love's own Morning!

II.

Little Sister of the Light, welcome as its beams,
So weary are the earth-ways—so far-off Heaven seems,
Whisper to the shadows of a dream that reads the dreams,
Sister of the Light of Love's own morning.

III.

Little Sister of the Light, where Love his banner waves,
Tell us of the Healing Hand whose strength forever saves;
Give us of the light to see earth's God above its graves,
Sister of the Light of Loves own morning!

* * * * *

Little Wayside Sayings.

All the little life-troubles bundled together wouldn't be worth a day's sorrow.

You may pass unnoticed in the valley, but envious eyes are on you when you're struggling to hold your ground on the mountaintop.

Some folks thank God for the beautiful world they are in with Work which speaks louder than words.

At the end of the longest life, lived finely, we feel that we are just on the threshold of Life and great opportunity.

* * * * *

Distracting Noises



* * * * *

The Undefeated.

Among the brave, hopeful songs Folger McKinsey is singing in his Baltimore Sun column is this, on "The Undefeated:"

"He has lost—
But still he smiles!
He has trod the weary miles,
He has paid the heavy cost,
Borne the burden, in the files
Of the ranks unnumbered striven
To his idea of life's heaven.
He is beaten—
But he sings!
Through his heart a music rings
That is beautiful to hear—
Like a triumph of the sphere
When white seraphs on wide wings
Cleave the ether and employ
Harps of gold to tell their joy.
He's our lesson—
He who smiles,
Though he loses;
Out of trials
Lifting still his head, and on
Ever hopeful, ever sweet,
Undefeated by defeat!"

* * * * *

Word From Brer Williams.

I sometimes sees ole Satan settin' up in meetin' in de front pew, an' den I knows he's keepin' track er me an' de rest er de saints, an' w'en I hears him holler "Amen!" I well knows dat I'm talkin' ter suit him, an' I stops right dar an' tells de congregation ter go on home!

* * * * *

Light Wants to Shine.

I.

Keep yer troubles goin'
Fur down de line;
Open all de winders—
Light wants ter shine!

II.

W'en de sky is lookin'
Fur ways f'um fine,
Pathway thoo' de black cloud—
Light wants ter shine.

III.

W'en de message calls me
Ter dat Home er mine,
I'll heah de high Voice sayin':
"Light wants ter shine!"

* * * * *

Wealth at Last.

The Printer-Poet of The Dalton Citizen frankly confesses that he is "embarrassed by riches." He sings:

"So vexed am I by worldly wealth
I fain would quickly end it;
For I've a life-sized dollar bill,
And don't know how to spend it."

* * * * *

"Solid Luxury."

Says The Macon News philosopher:

"Our idea of solid luxury is to have a nice little cottage and to sit with your family on the doorstep in the setting sun with a squash vine growing on a trellis and dropping gracefully in festoons above your head."

SLAUGHTERING THE PETS

Editor Constitution: Your editorial on "Spare the Pets" is timely and thoughtful, and will be appreciated by thousands. These little dogs are being heedlessly slaughtered by automobilists every day. A pitiable instance lately came under my observation. A little woman living on Capitol avenue was the owner of a beautiful dog which she had raised with great care and attention. In spite of her watchfulness the dog for once attempted to cross the street and was ground beneath the wheels of a flying auto. I happen to know that this little woman was so overcome with grief for the loss of her pet that for two months she has been scarcely able to eat or sleep, and has been almost in a state of physical collapse. He was only a dog, but to his mistress he was a friend and companion. The thoughtlessness of some careless driver has caused this little woman days and months of bitterest grief. There are many other such cases.

At the point where this little "pet" was killed the city ordinances forbid automobiles running faster than six miles per hour. It was easy to see that the little dog was somebody's pet. Yet the heedless driver of the car rushed on without taking any care or thought to save the dog, and without even pausing to discover the extent of the wrong he had done, although he had crushed the tender heart of a little woman as well as her "pet." CITIZEN.

Six Hundred Millions Lost by Poor Wrapping Of Cotton, He Declares

Editor Constitution: If we cannot expect a good price for the 1915 cotton crop we should at least try to begin, after 50 years of great loss, to learn to present a bale of cotton to the buyer in a correct merchantable condition.

It is really true that 30 pounds is deducted daily in the cotton market price quotations from cotton, whether sold at 5, 10 or 15 cents per pound, solely on account of the careless, indifferent and wasteful manner in which every bale of southern grown cotton is packed. And year after year has passed and still the waste goes on, and in the past sixteen years the south has lost on the 192,773,662 bales grown and sold a tare of $3 per bale from improper wrapping, amounting to $578,320,986! And an American bale of cotton is the most ignorantly and carelessly cared for valuable package of merchandise to be found in all the trade centers of the world, and this great waste and loss can never be corrected and stopped until we first learn and realize that it really exists.

And dear old England, who clipped us for $400,000,000 on the 1914 cotton crop, is the author of this "tare"—and she is shrewdly right in protecting herself against our ignorance, and we are woefully wrong in not properly caring for cotton.

The tare of 30 pounds contemplates 9 yards 2 1-2-pound bagging and ties 7 1-2 pounds. And a still greater loss to the farmer is that most cotton is covered with only six yards of just any old kind of sugar sack or other junk, when he is expected to use and charged for 9 yards weighing 22 1-2 pounds.

The only way possible to stop and correct this fabulous loss is to compress each bale at every place where ginned to the standard size of 27x54 inches, and cover or wrap each bale with a standard quality of cotton duck that is made in the south for less than can be produced elsewhere in all the world, and after each bale has been correctly ginned, compressed, wrapped in cotton duck, let it be weighed and graded and tagged at the same time and place by competent, intelligent and sworn men, and then a southern bale of cotton will be ready for any market in the world, and all future waste and tare disappears, and this fabulous waste will be saved to further enrich the south.

And there will be a further saving in freight rates and insurance when we learn this simple lesson, yet of such vast financial importance—$578,320,896 possible to be saved in the next sixteen years!

When we learn to carefully gin and pack a bale of cotton in a standard size compressed bale, 27x54 inches, wrapped with a cotton duck covering, and correctly and honestly weighed and graded wherever ginned, and so guaranteed by reliable, sworn and trained ginners, cotton so cared for will always sell for at least $10 per bale more than under the present careless and wasteful manner of handling, and the cotton mills all over the world would rejoice to know that every bale of southern cotton from henceforth would be ginned, packed and wrapped intelligently and correctly.

Surely an item of saving dollars amounting to nearly $600,000,000 in the next sixteen years should attract attention of the southern people at the present time—"in the day of adversity consider."

And the above amount has been thrown away in the past sixteen years—about $30 for each person of the 20,000,000 in the eleven southern states—just a small item!

The department of agriculture at Washington issues a bulletin on cotton tare, and illustrations made of bales of cotton on wharves and in warehouses of all the world's markets, and the bales shipped from America alone show careless and wasteful packing and handling.

Now is the opportune time to consider and plan that no gin should be allowed to handle a bale of cotton unless they are first prepared to pack in a standard size bale.

If the foregoing statement and figures are true and correct—and they are—wouldn't you think that the farmers of the south, through their great organization, would get busy at once to correct the wasteful condition—and instead of wrapping the most valuable package in the world in old sugar sack junk, just get busy and present all future bales of cotton to the markets and cotton factories of the world—intelligently cared for? LEONIDAS F. SCOTT.
Decatur, Ga.

LINEN SUITS.

By GEORGE FITCH,
Author of "At Good Old Siwash."

About this time of the year brave men who are too cowardly to face the warm weather put on linen suits.

A linen suit is made of cotton, crash, jutem, papier mache and other harmless but nourishing substances, and weighs about two pounds.

When a man first puts on a linen suit he puts a barrel over it when he walks on the street until he gets used to the sensation of having nothing on but his shoes.

This is why it takes bravery to inhabit one of these suits for the first time. After that it only takes common sense.

Linen suits are not impressive in design and after being worn a few times they fold themselves lovingly about their owner and make him look like wilted lettuce. But they are more comfortable than anything but the old swimming hole.

Many a man who has transported ten



Like Wilted Lettuce.

pounds of dark and noxious clothing through June and has fled to the mountains for the rest of the summer for the last twenty years has put on a linen suit with fear and trembling and has afterwads mowed his own lawn in July.

Linen suits of a pale ice-cream complexion have flourished in all the hot countries of the world for many decades, but the proud and conservative north is just beginning to experiment with them cautiously. Somehow suspenders and bullet-proof coats have always been regarded as a religious exercise north of the Ohio river. This is why so many employees burst into fragments during July and tell perfectly good employers to jump off into space. Nothing melts down and deteriorates the disposition so much as a thick coat in the temperate zone while said temperate zone is indulging in a spree.

The linen suit, the palm-leaf fan, the straw hat and the ice-cream soda should work hand in hand during the dog days to preserve mankind in an unsoured condition. But we should not put too much faith in the said linen suit. When it costs less than $6 it is full of quaint, amusing tricks. There are no boaconstrictors in the temperature zone, but more than one man has worn a cheap linen suit through a thunder shower and has been choked to death by it before help could arrive with a can opener.

WOMEN ASK CITY AND COUNTY TO UNITE IN BUILDING CENTRAL TEMPLE FOR ALL HIGH SCHOOLS

At a meeting of the Atlanta School Improvement association yesterday, at Carnegie library, Mrs. R. M. Walker presiding, the association indorsed the proposed consolidation of the county and city high schools. They suggested the erection of a high school by the county and the city, which would stand as a temple to secondary education, and one to inspire a new interest in the entire public school system. They called attention in their meeting to the beauty of the new courthouse representing the united interest of the county and the city. Resolutions expressing the spirit of the organization were introduced by Mrs. P. J. McGovern, and seconded by Mrs. Victor Kriegshaber.

The resolutions follow:

Resolutions Adopted.

Whereas the city administration of Atlanta has come splendidly to the support of the public schools in providing additional facilities and in making an appropriation sufficiently large to provide for a seat for every child, and to do away with the double session exigency arrangement established a year ago, and

Whereas the board of education has taken prompt steps to utilize the city's appropriations for the purpose intended, and

Whereas the mayor and the members of the city council and the members of the board of education are zealously co-operating in the furtherance of the movement so earnestly supported by this association—a movement having in view the extension of our public school facilities so they may be equal to the demand upon them; therefore

Be it resolved, That the hearty thanks of this association be and they are hereby tendered to the mayor and council and to the board of education for the services rendered.

Resolved further, That we specifically and heartily indorse the suggestion of Mayor Woodward for the erection of a temple of education in which shall be housed all branches of the high schools of the city—technical, commercial and classical, and for both boys and girls.

The county of Fulton has just completed and equipped a magnificent new courthouse at a cost of more than a million and a quarter dollars and this with but slight increase in the annual tax levied and without bonding the county for a penny.

We believe that as the city represents four-fifths or more of all county valuations the county of Fulton should become interested in erecting a great high school building for the use of both city and county and which shall be the apex of the public school system of each. The county schools are now without high school facilities, and we believe the county would welcome an arrangement of this kind.

This association will very cordially support such a movement and we throw out the suggestion to the board of county commissioners and to the authorities of the city with the hope that something may be done by which the city and the county may soon have a public high school building which will be worthy of both.

In Behalf of the Teachers.

In behalf of the teachers of the public schools of Atlanta, in the proposed readjustment of salaries, through which many teachers would have their present salaries cut, a number of ladies spoke. On motion of Mrs. J. E. Sommerfield, Mrs. Walker appointed a committee to investigate the plan of readjustment as proposed, comparing the rate of salaries paid to that paid teachers in other school systems; also the length of vacation and the normal program during summer months.

On this committee were appointed Mrs. Savitz, Mrs. John Spalding, Mrs. Sommerfield, Mrs. John Rowlett, Mrs. W. T. Newman, Mrs. Jerome Jones.

The Holland Letter

If we are able to take back all of the securities which represent investments in American properties and are held abroad we would not have to send across the sea funds representing dividends or interest upon these securities. In ordinary times, that would be something to our advantage, but even if as many as five billions of American securities are held abroad, paying on the average 4 per cent, the aggregate payments for interest or dividends would now have only trifling effect upon the international financial situation. This was the statement made by one who has had long experience in the marketing of American securities and who has information respecting the approximate amount of these securities which are held in escrow in the United States. This man spoke of this as reflecting, although in a small degree, the curious and highly artificial factors which are embodied in the international financial problems.

Careful inquiry has not made it possible to obtain anything like substantial agreement respecting the amount of securities held abroad and which represent American property. The estimates, admittedly pure guesswork, are from about three billions to five billions. There does prevail an inaccurate idea respecting the amount of securities representing American industrial properties which are held abroad. Recently the Wall Street Journal put an end to one report which has wide circulation. It purported to give authoritatively the news that a majority of the stock of the International Harvester company was in the hands of persons who are not of American citizenship. Investigation made it possible for The Wall Street Journal to show that only a little over 3 per cent of the stock of this corporation was held abroad. The greater part of the securities which are held by citizens who live beyond the sea are railroad securities, although there is a large amount of foreign money invested in American real estate. There are millions of English money invested upon the security of bond and mortgage in New York city real properties.

It may be comparatively easy for England and France to get control of American railroad securities, while it may be very difficult to utilize English investments in American real properties so that these funds may be employed in paying for commodities which England is buying in such stupendous amounts in the United States.

Swapping of Securities.

A great deal of interesting but informal discussion is now going on every day based upon the proposition upon which the bankers of France are now understood to be engaged—namely, the swapping of American securities held in France for the securities behind which stands the republic of France. Should this be done, it would be without any precedent, at least so far as the United States is concerned. It is spoken of as an excellent test of the high credit which American securities now possess in France that there seems to be some reluctance about exchanging these securities for bonds issued by France herself or guaranteed by the republic of France. There will be great difficulty in getting at the American securities which are held in the French banks and upon which they have issued certificates that have been sold to the French peasantry in issues of small denominations, many not more than the equivolent of five dollars. In any event, the aggregate of American securities held in France is not believed to compare in amount with the holdings of English investors, perhaps not in amount with the holdings of the Dutch investors, for Holland has always been a good market for Americans who wanted to borrow funds on the strength of American securities to enter.

May Have to Be Done.

The strange and really anomalous situation in which the United States is now placed is set forth by the fact that while we owe to citizens across the sea at least three billions, and possibly as much as five billions, nevertheless the three governments which compose the allies are engaging in highly artificial financing, some of it original and all of it illustrating the marvelous growth in recent years in the utilization of credit, so that they can pay their bills in the United States. It would appear to be the simplest kind of a financial transaction, as was said by a leading banker this morning, if France and England were to make use of the great credit those nations possess in the form of American securities with which to meet payments on account of commodities these nations have bought in the United States. The difficulty lies in the fact that what we owe Europe is represented by obligations that have a long time of life, while, on the other hand, what England, France and Russia owe us is represented by contracts which call for immediate payment upon delivery of commodities.

Ultimately, no doubt, at least in the opinion of well informed international financiers, a considerable part of Europe's obligations to us will be paid by the return of American securities. When this is done it would be proper to speak of the United States as a great creditor nation, but it is observed that bankers are not willing now to say that we do stand in that relation to the world, for they have constantly in mind the fact that from three billions to five billions of European money is invested in American properties.

Another feature of the situation which has caused a good deal of comment within a few days is the revelation of the fact that we were unduly or unnecessarily frightened last summer, the fright lasting from six weeks to two months. Those who had opportunity to observe the governors of the stock exchange and leading bankers of New York who entered the offices of J. P. Morgan and company so that they might exchange views respecting the advisability of closing the stock exchange, had good reason to infer that the chief argument advanced in favor of shutting the door of the exchange was the apprehension which almost all of these men of influence felt that Europe would immediately begin to dump American securities and do it so swiftly and in such amounts as to cause panic and complete demoralization in the money markets of the United States as well as wholesale depreciation in the price of securities. These men looked to the precedents, not realizing that an entirely different situation had been of a sudden developed. By voluntary action, a sort of moratorium was adopted which would, it was believed, remove danger of that kind. Nearly five months passed before the governors opened the doors of the exchange, and the voluntary moratorium ended, only opening it half way at first, there still being apprehension that Europe would dump American securities upon us. Now it is discovered that it is going to be with a great deal of difficulty that the control of American securities in any large amount is obtained by England and France and although there has been constant selling of securities, this has been, relatively speaking, in small amounts. The great minds in the world of international finance are now occupied with the most difficult as well as the most stupendous problem that has ever been offered for solution. HOLLAND.

Semi-Monthly Report On the Work of the Raoul Foundation

The trustees of the Raoul Foundation, of which Mrs. Frederick G. Hodgson is president, have submitted an excellent report on the active work of the organization during the first two weeks of June.

The report sets forth the extension work of the Foundation through schools and teachers' institutes, and follows:

"Under the auspices of the Atlanta Colored Anti-Tuberculosis association I addressed an audience on the evening of June 3, variously estimated at from 800 to 1,000, on the subject of 'The Prevention of Tuberculosis.' As this gathering was the graduating exercise of one of the Atlanta schools, I sought chiefly to reach the young people, and aside from the immediate evidences, I have been assured that the address was well received.

Carroll County Institute.

"On the 8th I went to Carrollton to address the Teachers' Institute and Normal. These institutes, I understand, are an innovation in Georgia educational circles. They are held at the district agricultural schools and are more in the nature of a normal than an institute, the teachers being under the instruction of a number of professors and teachers, and do class work.

"I was cordially received and given all the time I needed. As a result I gave four addresses to the entire body of 200 teachers in the auditorium. The subject of my first address was 'Health By Indirection,' in which I discussed the health problem from the standpoint of the teacher and emphasized the factors to be used by the teacher in meeting the problem. In the second address I outlined specifically the nature, method of prevention and treatment of tuberculosis and showed the necessity of the teacher's being able to impart this knowledge to the children in school. In the third address I outlined the work proposed by the Foundation, appealed for the support of the teachers of the state and discussed other health problems. In the fourth address I demonstrated before the teachers my method of presenting health subjects to children in the various grades.

"I think that never but once before was I more kindly received than at Carrollton. I was told by the instructors that my coming was a God-send to them; and the teachers, young gentlemen and young ladies, flocked about me in companies of dozens thanking me for various things I had said helpful to them and assured me of their co-operation and inquired if it would be possible for me to come to their schools. I think it would hardly be too much to say if I should characterize the reception given me as an ovation, and I am persuaded that the impression made will not fail to bear some fruit.

Office Work.

"For the last two weeks we have received no great amount of letters calling for literature or other help, but expect to have some calls soon as a result of the bulletins sent every weekly paper in the state. I distributed literature at the institute and when the teachers go to their schools calls will begin to come in for packages which I am having them promise to carefully distribute.

"A letter and press clipping from Brunswick announce the organization of their committee and their readiness for our executive nurse. An organization does not seem to have been effected at Albany yet, though I am expecting a letter every day.

"While at the institute at Carrollton I studied the situation in the city with a view to securing a committee for our work. As usual, where they have no registration of deaths the doctors I interviewed could not tell me of many cases and did not think there were many, but the secretary of the medical society, Dr. Foster, agreed to interview all the physicians and otherwise study the situation and let me know the results.

"With not enough interest to establish a city hospital and the failure on the part of those to whom the seals were sent at Christmas to make any sales at all, I am inclined to think that we had better spend our time at other more interested places for the present.

"I leave today for Rome, where I am to spend three or four days at the institute which is being held at the Martha Berry school. I shall pursue the same course as at Carrollton and, besides, look after our interest in the city.

"JAS. P. FAULKNER,
"Executive Secretary."

WILL DECIDE PAVING FOR PONCE DE LEON

Atlanta Concern Claims Right Under Contract to Supply the Wood Block.

When the street committee of general council Friday opened bids for material for the proposed Ponce de Leon paving, J. N. Meek, representative of the Southern Wood Block Preserving company, an Atlanta concern, objected on the grounds that bids had not been legally asked for and that he had not been given an opportunity to file a bid.

Recently the city awarded a contract to the Atlanta concern for Grant street paving with wood block, and by ordinance agreed to the contract of the company to purchase blocks for repairs and other purposes during the ensuing year at the rate of $1.30 per square yard.

When bids were opened Friday it developed that two other concerns had bids in cheaper than $1.30. The Southern Paving and Construction company, represented by Shelby Smith, filed a bid offering to furnish 3-inch block at $1.23 per square yard, and the Colonial Creosoting company, of Charleston, S. C., filed a bid of $1.256. The Republic Creosoting company, of Mobile, Ala., put in a bid of $1.3475.

Mr. Meek contended that none of these concerns had been required to furnish a certified check nor give bond, nor had any legal notice been given of the opening of bids. He claimed that the companies offering to do the work cheaper than the Atlanta company would not submit bids cheaper than the local company if they were required to furnish bonds and put up the certified check.

Alderman Edgar Dunlap said it appeared that the general council had made a blanket contract with the Atlanta company to furnish wood block for the entire year and give them a monopoly. He said this was done without his knowledge, and that it would prejudice him against wood block for any of the streets.

The bids, however, were opened and referred to the construction department to tabulate and submit tonight to a meeting of property owners abutting on Ponce de Leon avenue, so they might agree on the material for the paving by knowing just how much the cost would be. The job covers about 9,500 square yards.

Two Drinks of Booze Mixed With Medicine Too Much for Born

J. P. Born, the policeman who ran amuck Wednesday night on Decatur street after he had taken a little too much booze, was tried in the police court yesterday afternoon and fined $10.75.

He pleaded guilty and said he mixed two drinks of whisky with some medicine and was doped. He asked for clemency.

Recorder Johnson said he would make the fine light, as the officer had to stand trial before the police commission.

Casey Ran "Jitney" On the Unique Basis "Pay If You Want To"

You want to ride with Casey, if you like a "jitney" better than a trolley.

W. C. Casey was before the recorder yesterday afternoon on the charge of running a "jitney" without a license. His defense was that he was not running a "jitney" for any pay.

"You ride passengers for nothing?" the recorder asked him.

"Yes," was the reply. "I operate like the movies do on Sunday. I hand around my hat and let my passengers pay what they wish. If they want to ride free they can do so."

Casey was fined $3.75 and told to get out a license or suspend his hand-around-the-hat business.

"HOP BACK" CAUSES ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE

It was on account of the "hop-back" that Bill Farrow, a negro city convict, made his escape yesterday morning.

Farrow was caught before he had gone far, and was arraigned in the police court in the afternoon for running away.

"The prisoner had served 25 of his 30 days," stated a stockade boss.

"I don't see why he ran away under such circumstances," remarked the recorder.

"It was the hop-back," the boss explained.

"The hop-back?" asked the recorder, puzzled.

"Yes," was the reply. He was sent to the city chaingang for 30 days and marked 'return' for state charge. That was the hop-back."

Farrow was given an additional 30 days and will take the hop-back later on.



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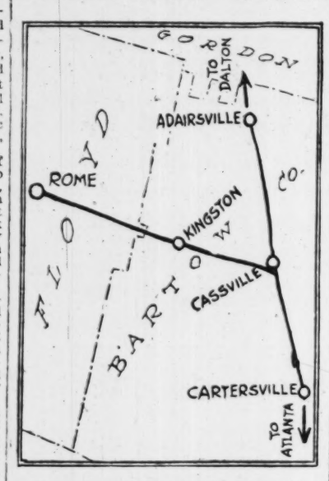
BARTOW COUNTY BOARD AGREES ON HIGHWAY

Question of Routing of Two Divisions of Dixie Highway Is Unanimously Agreed to.

A delegation of about fifty citizens of Bartow county assembled yesterday at noon in the office of Clark Howell, in The Constitution building, for the purpose of settling the matter of the routing of the Dixie highway between Adairsville and Cartersville.

Under the regulation of the Dixie Highway association, wherever there is a contest as to location between any two points in the same county the decision is left to the county authority in charge of road building.

The Dixie highway commission located the western division from Rome to Kingston and from thence to Cartersville, so that there was no other



HOW DIXIE HIGHWAY TRIANGULATES BARTOW.
Showing how the western division from Rome and the eastern division from Dalton unite near Cassville, on way to Cartersville.

alternative than that the western route must pass through Kingston. The eastern division was located "from Adairsville to Cartersville," without specifying the route.

Kingston claimed that it should come from Adairsville to Kingston, uniting the eastern and western divisions at that point.

Cassville, the old county seat of Bartow, contended that it should come straight from Adairsville, through Cassville, to Cartersville, which would save 5 miles in distance than if the eastern division united with the western at Kingston.

The board of commissioners of Bartow county attended the hearing yesterday in Mr. Howell's office. After having had the matter of the location of the two routes under consideration in Cartersville a week ago they found it impossible to agree, and by unanimous vote at that time the commissioners agreed to refer the settlement of the whole question to Messrs. Howell and Anderson, the two state Dixie highway commissioners. Mr. Anderson could not attend yesterday's meeting, authorizing Mr. Howell, his associate, to represent him.

An Interesting Discussion.

At yesterday's meeting representatives of the eastern division from every county south of Chattanooga insisted that the route be established from Adairsville, via Cassville, to Cartersville.

Mr. Lewis Gaines, long a resident of and a large property owner in Kingston, declared that if his personal interests were consulted he would favor Kingston, but as it already has the western route, he realized that the arguments in favor of locating the eastern division by the direct route were unanswerable. Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Cartersville, took the same position, making the plea that the public road of Cassville was practically the only thing left after the civil war, of what was once one of the most beautiful towns in north Georgia, and arguing that with the inspiration of the Dixie highway, it would be placed in a position where it could resume its former activites.

Mayor L. H. Barrett, of Kingston, heading a committee from that enterprising city, argued in favor of uniting the two highways at Kingston, declaring that his people had already raised enough money to eliminate every grade crossing between Kingston and Adairsville.

Commissioners Unanimously Agree.

Several other addresses were made, after which the Cobb county commissioners went into a conference with Mr. Howell, and a unanimous agreement was reached by which the western division will approach Cartersville by the public road that now runs from Kingston to Cassville. It was also unanimously agreed that the route from Adairsville to Cartersville should go via Cassville—the two routes uniting where the public roads now join, at a point just south of Cassville.

The county commissioners of Bartow, by unanimous action, pledged that the two routes in their county—the one from Cassville north via Adairsville to Dalton, and the one from Cassville east, via Kingston to Rome, should be given identically the same treatment—that one should be put and kept in the same condition as the other and that work along the two routes should proceed practically simultaneously. They guaranteed that this should be done in good faith.

The routes as above selected on the unanimous action of the commission were chosen at the suggestion of Dr. Baker, of Cartersville, one of the most distinguished citizens of the county and a master builder of good roads, in which suggestion he was heartily joined by his associate commissioners, Messrs. Adams, Bradford and McTier.

Mr. Howell accordingly made announcement of the settlement of the question, and the various delegates from Bartow county returned to their homes yesterday afternoon in full harmony, and highly elated that the county commissioners of Bartow county had gotten together in united action.

GOVERNOR ANNOUNCES BOARD APPOINTMENTS

Governor John M. Slaton has made the following appointments:

Members of the state library commission, for terms of three years each, Miss T. D. Barker, Atlanta; Miss Maude Barker Cobb, Atlanta; Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Atlanta; Professor W. W. Brooks, Athens; Professor Otis Ashmore, Savannah.

Members of the board of trustees of the district agricultural and mechanical schools from new counties, L. P. Taylor, Bacon county, eleventh district school; R. L. Carithers, Barrow county, ninth district school; C. S. Grice, Evans county, first district school; F. H. Sills, Candler county, first district school.

Dr. J. H. McDuffie, of Columbus, is reappointed as member of the state board of health.

SECKER GOES FISHING, BUT TELLS THE TRUTH

William R. Secker, manager of the Hotel Ansley, has broken the record of hotel managers, fishermen and Atlantans. He writes Charles G. Day, assistant manager of the Ansley, telling him that after three days' stay at St. Simons Island, Ga., he hasn't broken any fishing records.

Big Supply of Cocaine Found in This House And Owner Arrested

Lillie Murphey, who rooms at 11 Courtland street, was before the recorder yesterday afternoon on the charge of having too much cocaine on hand for any one person to safely utilize.

Officer Blazer stated that he went to Lillie's apartment on a report that she was selling cocaine.

"I found forty-two boxes empty and twenty-two boxes full," he said, "and the whole floor of the room was covered with a white dust that proved to be cocaine. The woman has simply been living in a cloud of the drug."

The woman, who appeared to be a physical wreck from the use of the drug, was sent to the stockade for thirty days by the recorder so she could be treated for the drug habit by the city physician.

HE LOVES HIS BATH



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ALL CALVES MUST BE 60 POUNDS IN FUTURE

No calf, or meat therefrom, can now be sold in Atlanta if the calf weighs under 60 pounds, according to the substance of a new city ordinance, effect-policemen, which h read to the city council. Chief Beavers was furnished with a copy of the new calf ordinance yesterday, which he read to the city policemn, with instructions to them to be on the lookout for violators of the new law. The 60-pound limit for underweight calves applies to dressed carcasses.

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Broken Lots in Stetson Oxfords in all leathers. $5.00 and $6.00 Stetsons

At $3.65

Law Bros.' Special Oxfords. Regular $4.00 shoes—

At $2.65

This reduction does not include our regular stock.

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Men and Religion Bulletin
No. 179

MASS-MEETING MEN ONLY

AT THE GRAND TOMORROW SUNDAY, 3:30 P. M.

CALLED BY FORTY-SEVEN MINISTERS OF ATLANTA

TO CONSIDER TWO HUNDRED FORTY DEALERS

DOING BUSINESS AS SALOONS AND LOCKER-CLUBS IN THE CAPITAL OF GEORGIA

FRONT PAGE articles in Atlanta papers of Thursday and Friday emphasize the need for clear thinking.

ONE SAYS:

"An Atlanta policeman, crazed BY DRINK, it is claimed, went on a wild rampage in front of the police station—

"Born is one of the officers who was recently made a member of the police force against the wishes of Chief BEAVERS.—For the first time in its history, the BOARD excluded the chief of police from its meeting and in executive session put Born on the force with two other policemen."

You will recall—

All of them had been discharged for drunkenness or worse.

INTERESTING as showing the methods of the Police Board for promoting the efficiency of the Police Force of Atlanta.

FRIDAY'S paper pictures a meeting of the POLICE COMMITTEE of Council considering applications from 155 saloons and 20 locker-clubs; it says:

"Of the 20 applications for locker-club permits only one was turned down, that of the Greek-American—

"Chairman EDWIN JOHNSON, of the police committee, said that he believed that some of the clubs were not being operated up to the law, BUT that so long as the police made no cases against them—

"THE APPLICATIONS were unanimously passed by the committee as rapidly as they could be stamped—

"Councilman Renfroe announced—

"He would introduce an ordinance prohibiting girls and young women in the locker-clubs after their mothers have made a formal protest against it. He said that mothers could notify the club management and that it could be easily handled.

"Said Mr. Renfroe: 'I do know that young girls GO INTO THESE CLUBS against their mother's wishes and it ought to be stopped.'"

The SAME PAPER on the same page had this:

"She had been to the OWLS' DANCE—

"Lawrence witnessed her effort to kill herself and slapped part of the poison tablets from her lips—

"It is not thought that she will recover."

You will recall—

BEFORE THE DOOR OF THE OWLS' CLUB a young man was shot to death.

Is it not time to call a halt?

Should mothers be required to bargain with club managers for the protection of their girls?

Should Chairman Johnson, of the Police Committee of Council, and a member of the POLICE BOARD, give as the reason for his committee's action, in recommending to COUNCIL the licensing of LOCKER-CLUBS, the failure of the police to make cases, when the COMMITTEE knows each locker-club holds a United States liquor license prima facie EVIDENCE of guilt?

How long must Atlanta endure this situation?

SHOULD THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL LICENSE MEN, WHO HAVE BROKEN THE LAW, TO BREAK THE LAW AGAIN?

Tomorrow come to the Grand and answer, not as we say, but as your conscience dictates.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Travers Wins Open Whitney Meets Dexter Carter Tennis Champ Crackers Lose Game

Nelson Whitney Plays Charlie Dexter For Southern Golf Title on Saturday; Play Off the Medal Tie on Sunday

PLAY OFF MEDAL TIE SUNDAY AT 3 O'CLOCK

Mr. Dexter and Mr. Whitney will play off their tie for the low qualifying score prize, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with an 18-hole medal round starting at this time.

This was announced last night after a conference between the tournament officials and the two contestants.

Nelson Whitney, of New Orleans, and C. L. Dexter, Jr., of Dallas, Texas, will contest in the thirty-six holes finals at East Lake today, for the fourteenth Southern Golf association championship.

They came to the finals by winning their semi-final matches Friday, Mr. Dexter disposing of Perry Adair, the 17-year-old Atlanta crack, while Mr. Whitney won from his teammate, Reuben Bush.

This will be the seventh time that Mr. Whitney has had a crack at the southern title, which he now holds. Four times he has been returned Southern champion, while on two other occasions he was runner-up.

This is the first real championship affair that Mr. Dexter has entered. He has not been playing golf but a brief while, but his progress has been so rapid that he shows indications of developing into one of the south's very best, if he is not already considered so.

Incidentally, Mr. Dexter is a near Atlanta. George J. Dexter, an Atlanta insurance man, is a brother of Mr. Dexter's father.

Start at 10 O'clock.

The start on the morning round will be made at 10 o'clock, and the afternoon round will begin about 3. A gallery numbering over 500 followed the Dexter-Adair match Friday afternoon, and it is safe to predict that there will be treble that amount today.

The prospects of the two contestants is naturally the sole topic of discussion among the golfers of the city. Mr. Whitney, playing his cool, careful game, with the more experience that he possesses, is naturally the favorite, but after the splendid golf that Mr. Dexter showed in the afternoon round after the turn, he earned many supporters.

There will be little to choose between the two men off the tee, and on long second shots. If there is any margin to be given to Whitney, it will be on the short approaches and on the greens, but playing in the same vein that he did Friday, Mr. Dexter will give the champion considerable of a battle before succumbing.

No two cooler contestants could have been selected from the large field. They play a careful, steady game, judging each shot studiously before playing.

The Play Friday.

At the end of the morning round in the Adair-Dexter match, the latter was one down. He squared the match by winning the first hole in the afternoon play. The second was halved. Mr. Dexter won the third, and the fourth was halved. The fifth and sixth were won by Mr. Dexter, making him three up.

Here the Atlanta youngster showed his gameness, rallying under fire, winning the seventh, which Mr. Dexter messed up horribly, and making a perfect three on eight for a win. The ninth was squared and they turned, with Mr. Dexter one up.

Mr. Dexter won the tenth, and the eleventh was halved. The twelfth also went to Mr. Dexter, while on thirteen young Adair showed a splendid recovery and got a half out of what seemed to be a sure loss. He lost the fourteenth and was dormie four. The match ended on the fifteenth.

Young Adair's short game was his undoing. He seemed to be never up on his pitches or approach puts, while during the two rounds he missed by actual count no less than eight puts that ranged from three to five feet.

Mr. Whitney, at the end of the first nine holes in the morning, was 3 up on Mr. Bush, and at the end of the morning round Mr. Whitney had gained as many more on his teammate. With this status existing, Mr. Bush, seeing the uselessness of further play, conceded the match to the champion without playing the afternoon round.

Play in Other Flights.

In the other flights the play today will also be over thirty-six holes, eighteen in the morning and eighteen in the afternoon.

In the second flight, Robert Jones, Jr., the 13-year-old Atlanta golfer, will meet F. T. Clark, of Nashville, and a great contest is expected.

In the third flight, C. H. Munger, of Dallas, Texas, will meet T. W. Palmer, of Atlanta.

In the fourth flight, J. C. McAfee, of Macon, will meet C. T. Dunham, of Atlanta.

In the defeated eight first flight, D. E. Root, of Atlanta, will meet Whitney Bouden, of New Orleans.

In the defeated eight second flight, Milton Dargan, Jr., of Atlanta, will meet G. W. Adair, of Atlanta.

In the defeated eight third flight, Scott Probasco, of Chattanooga will meet W. H. Rowan, of Atlanta.

In the defeated eight fourth flight, J. A. Ellen, of Atlanta, will meet J. S. Raine, of Atlanta.

Presenting Trophies.

The trophies that will be won in the tournament will be presented to the successful contestants at the conclusion of the afternoon round on the steps of the clubhouse.

There is a trophy for the winner and runner-up in each flight and for the winner in the defeated eight. There is also a trophy for the winner of the team play and the lowest qualifying score.

Of the fourteen trophies that will be presented after the tournament, the decision has been reached on nine of them. Four of them will go to Atlanta, one to New Orleans, two to Dallas, one to Nashville and one to Macon.

There is a trophy for the winner and the runner-up in the flights. The winners of the defeated eights get trophies, but not the runners-up. This accounts for four of the trophies that listed above.

Then there is the low qualifying score trophy, for which Whitney and Dexter are tied.

Friday's Results.

The results of all the semi-final matches Friday are as follows:

Championship Flight.

Nelson Whitney (New Orleans) defeated R. G. Bush (New Orleans), by default.

C. L. Dexter, Jr., (Dallas) defeated Perry Adair (Atlanta), 5 up and 3 to play.

Second Flight.

R. T. Jones, Jr. (Atlanta) defeated W. M. Paul (Charlotte), 3 up and 2 to play.

F. T. Clark (Nashville) defeated G. W. Fooshe (Memphis), 4 up and 3 to paly.

Third Flight.

C. H. Munger (Dallas) defeated Clark Donaldson (Atlanta), 5 up and 3 to play.

T. W. Palmer (Atlanta) defeated A. M. Throckmorton (Birmingham), 3 up and 2 to play.

Fourth Flight.

J. C. McAfee (Macon) defeated C. M. Sciple (Atlanta), 8 up and 1 to play.

C. T. Dunham (Atlanta) defeated C. F. Hickson (Columbus), up and 37 holes.

Defeated Eight First Flight.

D. E. Root (Atlanta) defeated G. W. Aldredge (Dallas), 2 up and 1 to play.

Whitney Bouden (New Orleans) defeated Gaines Watkins (Chattanooga) 7 up and 6 to play.

Defeated Eight Second Flight.

Milton Dargan, Jr. (Atlanta) defeated H. Tutwiler (Birmingham) by default.

G. W. Adair (Atlanta) defeated Clarence Knowles (Atlanta), 5 up and 4 to play.

Defeated Eight Third Flight.

Scott Probasco (Chattanooga) defeated A. M. Post (New Orleans), 5 up and 3 to play.

W. H. Rowan (Atlanta) defeated W. F. Anderson (Jacksonville) 4 up and 3 to play.

Defeated Eight Fourth Flight.

J. H. Ellen (Atlanta) defeated J. H. Tucker, Jr. (Jacksonville), by default.

J. S. Raine (Atlanta) defeated J. H. Selden (Macon), by default.



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OTHER RESULTS

Texas League.

Dallas 5, Beaum't 3. Waco 6, Galveston 1. Shrev't 4, Hous'n 2. San Ant'o 2, Ft. Worth 0.

Virginia League.

Portsm'h 5, Pittsb'g 2. Suff'k 4, Norfolk 3. Newport News 4, Rocky Mount 3.

American Association.

Louisv'e 7, Clev'd 2. Minn's 9, Kan. City 2. Others postponed.

International League.

Prov'd 5, Jersey City 4. Mont'l 4, Roch'r 1. Toronto 4, Buffalo 2. New'k 4, Rochester 2.

Carolina League.

Charlotte 6, Asheville 5. Others postponed.

Fitzgerald 8, Dawson 8.

Fitzgerald, Ga., June 18.—(Special.) After beating Dawson yesterday, 9 to 0, Fitzgerald played a tie game today with a score of 8 to 8. Game called at end of the ninth inning. Batteries—Fitzgerald, Larissy and Monohan; Dawson, Davis and Harper. The third game will be played tomorrow.

ED CARTER AGAIN TENNIS CHAMPION

Defeats Brother in South Atlantic Finals, and With Orr Also Wins the Doubles.

Augusta, Ga., June 18.—Ed Carter, Jr., of Atlanta, once again is single champion of the south Atlantic states, having defeated his brother, Frank, in the challenge round today by scores 6-2, 6-2, 6-1. By winning today Carter becomes permanent possessor of the championship cup, having won it the last three years in succession.

J. K. Orr, Jr., and E. V. Carter, Jr., of Atlanta, won the south Atlantic doubles championship in straight sets from L. Kennedy and T. Cumming, of Augusta, by scores of 6-3, 6-0, 6-2. Orr and Carter have won two legs of the championship cup.

The other cup winners were: Miss Ruhland, of Augusta, ladies' singles championship; Frank Carter, of Atlanta, tournament winner in men's singles, with Vernon McMillan, also of Atlanta, runner-up. L. Kennedy and T. Cumming won the cups for the runners-up in the men's doubles.

The consolation event in the men's singles and the mixed doubles will be decided tomorrow.

SOUTH ATLANTIC

Scouts 9, Gamecocks 2.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 18.—Jacksonville used their bats effectively today, and won an easy victory from Columbia by the score of 9 to 2. Joe Wood was at his best for the locals, and held the visitors to five hits. Bowen made a triple, a double and a single out of four times up.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Columbia	002 000 000—2	5	3
Jacksonville	104 001 030—9	14	2

Batteries—Gardin and Connolly; Wood and Pierre. Time 1:23. Umpire, Ryan.

Babies 5, Tourists 3.

Albany, Ga., June 18.—Albany defeated Augusta in the second game of the series today by the score of 5 to 3. McManus was touched for fifteen hits but pitched fairly good ball in the pinches and held down the score. The hitting of Shirley, Wells and Emery, as well as a catch by Zimmerman, featured.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Augusta	000 200 010—3	9	3
Albany	110 021 00x—5	15	3

Batteries—McManus and Eubanks; Shirley and Wells. Time 1:50. Umpire, Vitter.

Indians 14, Tigers 11.

Macon, Ga., June 18.—Savannah overcame an eight-run lead here today and defeated Macon, 14 to 11. Gooche's triple cleaned the bases in the eighth inning. May featured at bat and in base running.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Savannah	011 005 043—14	20	6
Macon	403 301 000—11	16	2

Batteries—Smallwood, Camnitz and Short; May, Martin and Basham. Time, 2:15. Umpire, Lauzon.

Foxes 8, Gulls 4.

Columbus, Ga., June 18.—Columbus won the second game of the series this afternoon from the Gulls b ya score of 8 to 1. The heavy hitting of the locals was the feature of the game.

Charleston	000 000 001—1	8	3
Columbus	002 111 030—8	13	0

Batteries—Eldridge and Marshal; Hawkins and Krebs. Time, 1:22. Umpire, Lewis.

Harvard 8, Princeton 3.

New York, June 18.—Harvard won a long-drawn-out, listless game from Princeton here today, 8 to 3. The victory gave Harvard a clean sweep of the Princeton series, as the Crimson had won the two preceding games.

Jerome Travers Adds Open Golf Title to His Already Long List of Championships

Short Hills, N. J., June 18.—For the second time in the history of the United States Golf association, the national open championship was won by an amateur today. After a long and arduous test of 72 holes, medal play, which began yesterday and ended late today, Jerome D. Travers won the title with 297 strokes.

Travers has won four national amateur and five Metropolitan, as well as several other important golf championships, but his heart's desire was gratified when he added the "open" to his list of victories.

The winner won his honors cleverly from a field of 140 of the best professionals and leading amateur golfers in this country. The competition was international in character, although the European war had prevented Vardon, Ray and seven other English and Scotch experts from coming to take part.

Foreign Entrants.

Louis Tellier, a former French open champion, and A. J. Sanderson, of Boulogne, France; Ben Sayers, from North Berwick, Scotland, and Jan Kerny, of Hamilton, Ontario, were among the contestants and Tellier was a prominent factor up to the final stage of the contest. He tied for fourth and fifth cash prizes with the western open champion, James M. Barnes.

Travers played steadily all through the two-day test. In the final round today he knew that he had a hard task to beat the total of 298, made by the Boston home-bred professional, Tom McNamara. He had taken 39 strokes going out, and was forced to equal par, or 37, for the last nine holes to win by a single stroke.

On the tenth tee Travers lost a stroke by slicing out of bounds. Then he sent his next into the rough, but a fine recovery put him on the green in three, and he holed out in a par 4. At the eleventh green he had to sink a 20-foot putt for the necessary 4, and did it. After this Travers went right along and his 76 gave him the desired result, a total of 297, and the championship by the smallest possible margin.

Hagen Disappoints.

McNamara also played a great game, and so did the third man, Robert G. MacDonald, while Walter C. Hagen, who won last year, was unable to keep up with the leaders, and finished in a tie with seven other professionals.

These eight, with scores of 306 each, divided the ninth and tenth money prizes, while Travers won the honor, a trophy specially donated by the association.

None of the prominent amateurs lived up to his reputation during the closing rounds. Francis Ouimet could not control his clubs today and finished with a total of 317. "Chick" Evans, western amateur champion, also played disappointingly.

Following are the scores of the new champion and the sixteen professionals who won cash prizes:

J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair, N. J., 148-73-75—297.

T. L. McNamara, Boston, 149-74-75—298.

R. G. MacDonald, Buffalo, N. Y., 149-73-78—300.

J. M. Barnes, White Marsh Valley, Pa., 146-79-76—301.

Louis Tellier, Canoe Vrook, N. J., 146-76-79—301.

M. J. Brady, Wollaston, Mass., 147-75-80—302.

George Low, Baltusrol, N. J., 152-76-75—303.

Fred McLeod, Columbia, D. C., 150-76-79—305.

James Hutchinson, Pittsburg, Pa., 153-76-76—305.

Walter C. Hagen, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Campbell, Baltimore; George Sargent, Chevy Chase, D. C.; Jack Park, East Hampton, N. Y.; Wilfred Reid, Seaview, N. J.; Tom Kerrigan, Dedham, Mass.; Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington, Del., and Emmet French, York, Pa., 306 each.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Chicks 7, Lookouts 3.

Memphis, Tenn., June 18.—Memphis defeated Chattanooga, 7 to 3, today by pounding Marshall hard in the third inning and taking advantage of the visitors' misplays. Merritt allowed only one hit in the last five innings.

The Box Score.

CHAT.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	MEM.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Johnston,lf	5	1	2	0	0	Allison,cf	3	2	1	4	0
Graff,3b	5	0	1	2	3	McD'mott,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Elberfeld,2b	4	0	2	1	4	Stewart,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Harris,1b	3	0	1	15	0	Baldwin,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Daly,cf	4	0	1	0	0	Schlei,c	3	0	0	5	0
McC'mick,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Cruthers,2b	3	1	3	1	3
Caveny,ss	4	1	1	1	3	Dunckel,1b	4	1	0	11	0
Peters,c	4	0	1	5	1	Mitchell,ss	4	0	1	3	4
Marshall,p	0	0	0	0	1	Merritt,p	4	1	1	0	2
Cunning'm,p	2	1	1	0	6						
xHudnall	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	36	3	10	24	18	Totals	33	7	9	27	10

x Hit for Cunningham in ninth.

Score by innings:	R.
Chattanooga	010 200 000—3
Memphis	004 001 11x—7

Summary—Errors, Graff 1, Caveny 2, Cruthers 1; two-base hit, Stewart; three-base hits, Cruthers, Elberfeld; home run, Cunningham; sacrifice hits, Cruthers, Marshall; stolen base, Cruthers; double play, Cruthers to Mitchell to Dunckel; hits, off Marshall 5 with 4 runs in 2 2-3 innings; bases on balls, off Merritt 1, off Marshall 1, off Cunningham 1; struck out, by Merritt 4, by Marshall 2. Time, 1:45. Umpires, Kerin and Williams.

Barons 5 Birds 4.

Birmingham, Ala., June 18.—Coombs ended an interesting game this afternoon when he doubled to the score board in the ninth with one out, scoring Ellam, who had walked, and winning the fourth contest of the series for Birmingham by the score of 5 to 4. Both teams changed pitchers after the score had become a tie. The features of hte game were the hitting of Reilly, Carroll and Wallace and the fielding of Ellam.

The Box Score.

N. O.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	BIRM.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Hendrix,cf	4	1	1	0	0	Carroll,3b	5	0	3	1	1
Reilly,ss	5	1	3	1	3	Ellam,ss	3	1	2	2	5
Coyle,rf	4	1	0	0	0	Sloan,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Bluhm,1b	4	1	2	9	2	Coombs,2b	4	1	2	3	3
Higgins,c	4	0	1	4	3	Magee,cf	4	1	2	4	0
Pezold,lf	3	0	1	1	0	McBride,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Thomas,3b	4	0	1	1	4	Wallace,1b	4	1	3	8	0
Knaupp,2b	4	0	1	8	3	Hale,c	2	0	1	5	1
Frost,p	3	0	1	3	2	Black,p	4	0	0	0	2
Bagby,p	0	0	0	0	0	Grimes,p	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	35	4	11	x25	17	Totals	32	5	11	27	13

x One out when winning run made.

Score by innings:	R.
New Orleans	000 001 030—4
Birmingham	000 201 101—5

Summary—Errors, Frost 1; two-base hits, Reilly, Bluhm, Higgins, Carroll, Coombs, Magee; three-base hit, Wallace; stolen base, Carroll; double plays, Carroll to Coombs to Wallace, Reilly to Knaupp to Bluhm; sacrifice hits, Ellam, Sloan, Hale, Bagby; bases on balls, off Black 2, off Frost 2, off Bagby 1; left on bases, New Orleans 7, Birmingham 8; hit by pitcher, by Frost (Sloan, Hale); hits, off Frost 10 in 7 1-3 innings, off Black 11 in 8 innings; struck out, by Frost 2, by Black 2, by Bagby 1; passed ball, Hale. Time, 2:10. Umpires, Chestnutt and Bernhard.

Nashville-Little Rock, off day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Tigers 5, Senators 3.

Washington, June 18.—Detroit ran the bases at will today and, aided by Boehling's wildness and Williams' three errors, defeated Washington, 5 to 3, making it two straight. The Tigers made a triple and two double steals. Cobb figured in each and scored two runs, made two hits and drew two passes in five times up. Henry was spiked and had to retire when Cobb stole home. Washington knocked Steen out of the box in the seventh inning.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	200 020 100—5	10	2
Washington	000 002 100—3	9	3

Batteries—Steen, Coveleskie and Stanage; Boehling, Gallia, Hopper and Henry, Williams.

White Sox 11, Athletics 4.

Philadelphia, June 18.—Felsch's batting and fielding and four double plays were the features of today's game in which Chicago defeated Philadelphia, 11 to 4. In addition to driving in three runners with a homer, Felsch figured in the scoring of three other runs and he broke up a batting rally by the home team in the fifth inning by a wonderful one-hand running catch off Walsh's bat, after which he doubled up a runner at first. In retiring Felsch at the plate in the eighth inning, McAvoy was badly spiked above the right knee and was carried off the field.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	012 401 111—11	12	2
Philadelphia	200 000 020—4	8	0

Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Bush, W. Davis and Lapp, McAvoy, Thomas.

Red Sox 3, Browns 1.

Boston, June 18.—Boston took another game from St. Louis today, 3 to 1. It was a pitchers' duel, Hamilton allowing fewer hits than Foster, but being less effective in the pinches. Austin was sent off the field by Umpire Hildebrand for arguing.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	100 000 000—1	7	1
Boston	100 020 00x—3	6	2

Batteries—Hamilton and Agnew; Foster and Cady, Thomas.

New York-Cleveland, off day.

Collegian to Braves.

Providence, June 18.—Cram, who pitched and played in the outfield for the Brown university, signed a contract today with the Boston Nationals. He will join the Braves next week.

Standing of the Clubs

Southern League.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New Orleans	38	24	.613
Memphis	35	26	.574
Birmingham	33	27	.550
Nashville	34	28	.548
Chattanooga	29	31	.483
ATLANTA	28	33	.459
Mobile	24	37	.393
Little Rock	22	37	.373

American League.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	34	20	.642
Boston	28	18	.609
Detroit	34	22	.607
New York	27	28	.540
Washing'n	23	25	.479
Cleveland	20	28	.417
Philadel'a	20	34	.370
St. Louis	19	34	.358

South Atlantic League

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Columbus	5	2	.714
Savannah	5	3	.625
Albany	4	3	.571
Macon	4	4	.500
Augusta	4	4	.500
Charleston	3	5	.375
Jacksonv'e	3	5	.375
Columbia	2	4	.333

Federal League.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Kan. City	34	22	.607
St. Louis	29	21	.580
Pittsburg	28	23	.549
Chicago	30	26	.536
Brooklyn	28	26	.519
Newark	26	27	.491
Baltimore	21	28	.429
Buffalo	20	40	.333

National League.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	28	21	.571
Philadel'a	27	22	.551
Boston	30	26	.536
Pittsburg	24	25	.490
St. Louis	24	26	.480
Brooklyn	24	27	.471
New York	21	26	.457
Cincinnati	20	26	.435

Flag League.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Brunsw'k	29	17	.630
Dothan	26	20	.565
Waycross	23	21	.523
Thomas'v'e	18	24	.429
Valdosta	17	26	.395

Ga.-Ala. League.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Rome	24	13	.649
Talladega	22	14	.611
Newnan	20	15	.571
Griffin	17	20	.459
Anniston	13	22	.371
LaGrange	12	23	.371

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY

Southern League.

Mobile in Atlanta. N. O. in Birmingham. Chattanooga in Memphis. L. R. in Nashville.

South Atlantic League.

Augusta in Albany. Savannah in Macon. Charles'n in Columb's. Columb'a in Jack'e.

National League.

Boston in St. Louis. Brooklyn in Chicago. N. Y. in Pittsburg. Phila. in Cincinnati.

American League.

Chicago in Philadel'a. St. Louis in Boston. Detroit in Washington. Cleveland in N. Y.

Federal League.

Kan. City in Buffalo. St. L. in Brooklyn. Chicago in Baltimore. Pittsburg in Newark.

Flag League.

Gainesville in Waycross. Vald'a in Brunsw'k. Thomasville in Dothan.

Georgia-Alabama League.

LaGrange in Rome. Anniston in Newnan. Talladega in Griffin.

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Chicago 8, Buffalo 0.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 18.—Mordecai Brown shut out Buffalo today, 8 to 0. Only thirty-one men faced him in the nine innings, and Dalton made the only hit. Brown struck out three men, had three assists to his credit and twenty-two of Chicago's put-outs were made by the infield.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	001 301 12x—8	16	3
Buffalo	000 000 000—0	1	3

Batteries—Brown and Fischer; Krapp, Ehmke, Marshall and Blair.

St. Louis 12, Newark 2.

Newark, N. J., June 18.—St. Louis won the entire series by taking the fourth game from Newark today.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	150 005 100—12	12	0
Newark	000 001 001—2	5	4

Batteries—Davenport and Hartley Chapman; Moseley, Brandom, Whitehouse and Rariden.

Pittsburg 9, Brooklyn 4.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 18.—Pittsburg took today's game from Brooklyn, 9 to 4, by bunching hits with errors in the fourth inning which netted seven runs. Upham was knocked out of the box and replaced by Finneran, who held the visitors scoreless in the last five innings. Hearne was hit hard, but remarkable catches by Oakes and Wickland saved him at critical points.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	011 700 000—9	10	1
Brooklyn	000 021 100—4	12	5

Batteries—Hearne and Berry; Upham, Finneran, Pratt and Simon.

Baltimore 17, Kansas City 10.

Baltimore, Md., June 18.—All five Kansas City pitchers were hit hard and Baltimore won today, 17 to 10. In the fifth inning the locals scored eight runs before there was a put-out.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	601 000 111—10	11	2
Baltimore	050 0 10 0 03x—17	20	2

Batteries—Johnson, Main, Packard, Blackburn, Gingras and Brown, Engenroth; Bailey, Conley, Quinn and Jacklitsch.

Thomaston 11, Concord 7.

Thomaston, Ga., June 18.—(Special.) The fast Thomaston nine downed Concord today in a fast game on the home grounds, the count being 11 to 7.

The feature of the game was the pitching of McDonald for Thomaston, who held the visitors scoreless for seven innings, when five hits and three errors netted seven runs for the visitors. The hitting of Alford and Pruitt were also features, the latter getting a triple, double and two singles out of five times up and the farmer getting two doubles and a single out of five times at bat, driving in four runs.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Thomaston	11	10	3
Concord	7	10	5

Batteries—McDonald and White; Boswell and Sutton. Umpires, Barron and Hightower.

INVITATION MEET COMES TO CLOSE

Semi-Finals and Finals in Eight Flights at Druid Hills Played Friday Afternoon.

By Dick Jemison.

The invitation golf tournament of the Druid Hills golf tournament, which was played in conjunction with the Southern Golf tournament at East Lake, came to a close with the finals and semi-finals in all eight flights.

Players who qualified outside of the first sixty-four that formed the championship division were eligible for this tournament, as were other golfers who did not enter the championship.

Play was rushed to a completion in all the flights, the first round being played Thursday morning, the second round Thursday afternoon, the semi-finals Friday morning and the finals Friday afternoon.

All the contestants in this tournament will join the gallery that will go to East Lake to watch the match for the finals for the southern title today.

Here are the results of the matches played Friday:

MORNING ROUND.

First Flight.

W. P. Stewart (New Orleans) defeated R. A. Baugh (Birmingham), 2 up 1 to play.

H. G. Scibles (Birmingham) defeated J. R. Gray, Jr. (Atlanta), 5 up 4 to play.

Second Flight.

E. F. Mayberry (Charleston) defeated W. H. Glenn (Atlanta), 3 up 1 to play.

S. Hickey (Atlanta) defeated H. G. Wellborn (Atlanta), 6 up 5 to play.

Third Flight.

L. D. Scott (Atlanta) defeated A. Stewart (New Orleans), 2 up 1 to play.

Robin Adair (Atlanta) defeated C. A. Petrie (New Orleans), 2 up 1 to play.

Fourth Flight.

R. G. Hunter (Knoxville) defeated R. M. Hull (Savannah), 2 up 1 to play.

Forrest Adair, Jr. (Atlanta), defeated H. J. Hopkins (Atlanta), 8 up 6 to play.

Fifth Flight.

C. A. Howell (Atlanta) defeated F. B. Meador (Atlanta), 5 up and 4 to play.

Dowdell Brown (Atlanta) defeated R. S. McMichael (Atlanta), 1 up.

Sixth Flight.

T. M. Bradshaw (Atlanta) defeated W. H. Bunkley (Athens), 1 up.

T. B. Fay (Atlanta) defeated M. C. Jones (Macon), 1 up.

Seventh Flight.

H. C. Moore (Atlanta) defeated E. H. Barnett (Atlanta), 4 up 3 to play.

C. E. Battle (Atlanta) defeated J. M. Harvey (Atlanta), 4 up 2 to play.

Eighth Flight.

C. R. Wilcox (Montgomery) defeated W. C. Barnwell (Atlanta), 6 up 5 to play.

Jesse Draper (Atlanta) defeated F. E. Mackie (Atlanta), 4 up.

AFTERNOON ROUND.

First Flight.

H. G. Scibles (Birmingham) defeated W. P. Stewart (New Orleans), 1 up 19th hole.

Second Flight.

E. F. Mayberry (Charleston) defeated S. Hickey (Atlanta), 5 up 4 to play.

Third Flight.

Robin Adair (Atlanta) defeated L. D. Scott (Atlanta), 1 up, 22d hole.

Fourth Flight.

Forrest Adair, Jr. (Atlanta) defeated R. G. Hunter (Knoxville), 1 up.

Fifth Flight.

Dowdell Brown (Atlanta) defeated G. A. Howell (Atlanta), 4 up and 2 to play.

Sixth Flight.

T. N. Bradshaw (Athens) defeated T. B. Fay (Atlanta), 6 up 5 to play.

Seventh Flight.

C. E. Battle (Atlanta) defeated H. C. Moore (Atlanta), 2 up.

Eighth Flight.

Jesse Draper (Atlanta) defeated C. R. Wilcox (Montgomery), 4 up 3 to play.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cards 3, Braves 2.

St. Louis, June 18.—A pitchers' duel between Ragan and Doak ended in a victory for St. Louis here today when the Boston pitcher broke down in the twelfth inning, St. Louis winning, 3 to 2. In the twelfth Ragan passed Bescher, hit Miller and passed Dolan, filling the bases. Hyatt's hit then brought Bescher in with the winning run. Doak outpitched Ragan.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Boston	100 000 000 100—2	6	2
St. Louis	010 000 000 101—3	9	1

Batteries—Ragan and Whaling; Doak and Snyder.

Pirates 7, Giants 5.

Pittsburg, June 18.—Pittsburg evened up the series by defeating New York, 7 to 5, today. The Pirates obtained an early lead off Perritt and maintained it despite the weakening of Mamaux in the later innings. Adams succeeded Mamaux in the ninth after New York had scored two runs, and retired the side without further scoring.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
New York	000 000 302—5	7	2
Pittsburg	121 101 00x—7	13	0

Batteries—Perritt, Schupp, Ritter and Meyers, Wendel; Mamaux, Adams and Gibson.

Brooklyn-Chicago—Rain.

Philadelphia-Cincinnati—Rain.

GEORGIA-ALABAMA

Rome 3, LaGrange 0.

Rome, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—Aaron was invincible this afternoon and shut out LaGrange by the score of 3 to 0. Livingston pitched good ball except in one inning, when a single, a sacrifice, an error and two doubles netted the locals three runs. The fielding of Werner and Overton for Rome was a feature of the fast contest.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
LaGrange	000 000 000—0	4	2
Rome	003 000 00x—3	6	1

Batteries—Livingston and Lafitte; Aaron and Richards. Umpire, Davern.

Anniston 5, Newnan 4.

Newnan, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—Anniston defeated Newnan in the second game of the series in a very ragged game. Anniston hit Whitney hard in the eighth inning, scoring three runs. The feature of the game was the hitting of Donaldson and Holt for Anniston and Burgess for Newnan.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Anniston	100 010 030—5	8	3
Newnan	100 000 210—4	10	1

Batteries—Sigmon and Luna; Whitney and Mathews. Umpire, Sanders. Time, 1:50.

Griffin 4, Talladega 1.

Griffin, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—Griffin won her sixth straight game today by defeating Talladega to the tune of 4 to 1. Talladega scored her only run in the first inning, when Griffin made two errors. The feature of the game was the batting of the entire Griffin team, it getting thirteen hits, four of which were two-baggers. The attendance was excellent.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Talladega	100 000 000—1	3	0
Griffin	000 100 30x—4	13	3

Batteries—Decatur and Baker; Watson and Manchester. Umpire, Welch.



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LOS ANGELES WINS TOM MORRIS TROPHY

Chicago, June 18.—Official reports of the Tom Morris competition received today by Secretary Heneberry, of the Western Golf association, placed the score of the Los Angeles Country club team at 24 instead of 25 down. The reports received up to tonight practically confirmed the coast players' victory, as no other club has claimed a better score.

Cochran 2, Eastman 1.

Cochran, Ga., June 18.—Cochran defeated Eastman in a ten-inning game, 2 to 1. Camp, for Cochran, out-pitched Weaver in the battle, allowing Eastman only four scattered hits. Cochran and Hawkinsville commence here Monday five games, and they will be the hardest fought games of the season, drawing large attendance.

Score by innings:		R.	H.	E.
Cochran	100 000 000 1	2	7	3
Eastman	000 010 000 0	1	4	5

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$6.00 6 DAYS $6.00

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ANNUAL OUTING
Biggest Excursion of Season
TO
ISLE OF PALMS
(Charleston, S. C.)
JUNE 25th

ROUND TRIP RATE FROM ATLANTA
$6.00—SIX DAYS—$6.00

THOSE DESIRING $10.00 TEN-DAY TICKETS MUST LEAVE ON THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH.

VIA
GEORGIA RAILROAD

Special Trains of Pullman Sleeping Cars and First-class Day Coaches Leave Union Depot June 25th, 7:00 p. m.

MAKE YOUR SLEEPING CAR RESERVATION AT ONCE. CITY TICKET OFFICE, ON THE VIADUCT—PEACHTREE ST.

PHONE MAIN 213. PHONE MAIN 169.

J. P. BILLUPS, General Passenger Agent.

A NEW TRAIN
THE ASHEVILLE SPECIAL
Atlanta-Asheville
LAND OF THE SKY
Effective June 27, 1915

Lv. ATLANTA (C. T.)	8:40 P. M.
Ar. HENDERSONVILLE	6:25 A. M.
Ar. ASHEVILLE	7:40 A. M.
Ar. BREVARD	7:36 A. M.
Ar. LAKE TOXAWAY	8:35 A. M.

SOLID TRAIN ATLANTA TO ASHEVILLE

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS ATLANTA, ASHEVILLE, LAKE TOXAWAY. STEEL COACHES.

LOW ROUND TRIP FARES NOW IN EFFECT.

City Ticket Office, No. 1 Peachtree St.
Southern Railway

FOURTH DROPPED TO SCHMIDTMEN

Crackers Stage Hectic Rally in Eighth Which Fell One Short—Game Was Exciting.

By Carl Taylor.

The Gulls annexed the fourth game of the series from the Crackers Friday afternoon by the count of 8 to 7, the game being exciting and thrilling throughout.

Frank Hunt, whom the locals secured from Mercer, made his debut, but after walking seven men in two innings, giving the Gulls three runs, he was yanked by Manager Bill, and Hiett substituted. Hunt seemed to be suffering from stage fright. This was his first try at professional ball, and while he seemed to have his fast one hopping, he was unable to control it, and appeared very nervous. However, he allowed only two hits, both of them Texas leaguers.

In the eighth round, with Mobile having a six-run lead, the locals staged a pretty rally, and with two men down, counted four runs. At this juncture, Manager Schmidt yanked Hogg and brought Bill Townsend into the affair. With one on, he walked Manning, and hit Kaufman, filling the sacks. But Bisland failed to deliver in the pinch, and fanned. A weak Texas leaguer would have won the game for the locals.

The Gulls played good ball, and with the exception of the second and eighth rounds, Hogg pitched winning ball. His control was good, and whenever the locals threatened to become dangerous, he would invariably tighten, and although the Crackers had several excellent chances, he held them scoreless in all except the two innings mentioned.

Lindy Heitt, who was substituted for Hunt, held the Gulls well in check until the sixth round, when he gave up four hits in succession, and these with a wild throw to the plate by Manning enabled the Gulls to tally four runs. This was the only inning that the Gulls were able to solve the delivery of Hiett successfully. Several times he got into bad holes, but none of them resulted disastrously.

Bill Rumler was forced to retire from the game in the sixth inning. Manning's throw to the plate to catch Miller hit right in front of the Crackers' big catcher, and bounded up, hitting him in the face. He stuck the inning out, but had to retire after Mobile had been put out.

Schmidt Hits Well.

Charley Schmidt, the Gulls' catcher, was the hitting star of the game, getting three safe raps in four trips to the platter, one of which went for two bags.

Billy Lee's two-base wallop to the hill in left field with the bags loaded in the eighth was the batting feature of the game from the Crackers' standpoint. Lee had previously been fanned by Hogg twice, Hogg making him bite on slow outs, and his hit, cleaning the sacks, came as a pleasant surprise.

The Gulls' runs came in the first, second and seventh. In the first they counted one, while three were made in the second. These runs were all due to the wildness of Hunt. In the seventh, they counted four, getting four safe raps in a row, and aided by a wild throw at the wrong time by Manning.

The Crackers' runs came in the second, seventh and eighth. Two were made in the second, on a triple, a base on balls and a single. In the seventh a single and a double counted the one run, while the runs in the eighth were made on opportune hitting, and an error by Dobard that was extremely helpful. If Bisland had only popped one over short for a single; but then that is the same old story of it.

The Box Score.

MOBILE—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Northern, rf.	3	2	1	0	0	0
Miller, cf.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Flick, 2b.	3	1	1	4	2	0
Burke, lf.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Perry, 3b.	5	0	1	1	3	0
Calhoun, 1b.	4	1	1	14	0	1
Dobard, ss.	4	1	2	1	5	0
Schmidt, c.	4	2	3	5	0	0
Hogg, p.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Townsend, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	34	8	10	27	14	1

ATLANTA—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Moran, cf.	5	1	2	4	0	0
Williams, 2b.	4	2	1	1	4	0
Lee, lf.	3	0	1	0	1	0
Manning, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	1
Kaufman, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0	0
Bisland, ss.	3	1	0	1	4	0
Rumler, c.	2	1	2	9	1	0
Korfhagen, 3b.	5	1	2	3	0	0
Hunt, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hiett, p.	3	1	1	0	1	0
Jenkins, c.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Totals.	36	7	12	27	12	1

Score by innings:	R.
Mobile.	130 004 000—8
Atlanta.	020 000 140—7

Summary—Two-base hits, Moran, Schmidt, Lee, Manning; three-base hit, Rumler; double plays, Bisland to Williams to Eibel; innings pitched, by Hunt 2, 2 hits and 4 runs, by Hiett 7, 8 hits and 4 runs, by Hogg 7 2-3 innings, 11 hits, 7 runs, by Townsend 1 1-3 innings, 1 hit; struck out, by Hunt 1, bases on balls, off Hunt 7; sacrifice hits, Lee, Hiett; stolen bases, Dobard, Rumler, Korfhagen, Miller; hit by pitched ball, by Hunt (Miller), by Townsend (Korfhagen). Time, 2:10. Umpires, Pfenninger and O'Toole.

FLAG LEAGUE.

Waycross 8, Gainesville 1.

Waycross, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—Wiggins kept his hits scattered today and Gainesville was defeated 8 to 1. Dunning's homer over the right field fence scored their only run. Four pitchers were used in the visitors' line-up, slow fielding being responsible for the numerous extra base hits.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Gain'ville (Fla.) 000 000 010	1	7	3
Waycross . . . 010 023 20x	8	14	0

Batteries—Peddy and Shuman; Wiggins and Reynolds. Time, 1:21. Umpire, Stewart.

Brunswick 11, Valdosta 2.

Brunswick, Ga., June 18.—(Special.) Baker was wild and was hit hard in the first two innings of today's game, and Brunswick defeated Valdosta 11 to 2. After the second inning, the game was played in record time.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Valdosta . . . . 011 000 000—	2	3	4
Brunswick . . . 370 000 10x—11	13	2	

Batteries—Baker and Corbett; Watkins and Jordan. Time, 1:30. Umpire, Wagnon.

Thomasville 9, Dothan 4.

Dothan, Ala., June 18.—(Special.)—Thomasville set the pennant hopes of Dothan back this afternoon by defeating the locals 9 to 4. The game was featured by the base running of the visitors. There were two steals of home. Murch stole four bases.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Thomasville . . 100 024 101—9	11	2	
Dothan . . . . 030 000 010—4	8	4	

Batteries—Sikes and Sheppard; Poole and Turner. Time, 2:15. Umpire, Larocque.

Eddie McDonald Leaves Home in Albany Today To Join the Crackers

Eddie McDonald, who cavorted with the Birmingham Barons on their championship nine at the hot corner last season, will leave his home in Albany, N. Y., today, to join the Crackers. He will report in time for Monday's game with his former teammates.

Since the announcement that McDonald would report has been made, Larry Korfhagen has been playing splendid ball at the hot corner for the locals, and hitting well also. What disposition Manager Smith will make of him when McDonald arrives is not known.

AMATEUR GAMES

GAMES TODAY.
Federal League.

Atlanta Cubs v. W. A. A. C., at Maddox Park.
Whittier v. Gate City, at Whittier.
Lakeview v. Scottdale, at Lakeview.

Sunday School League.

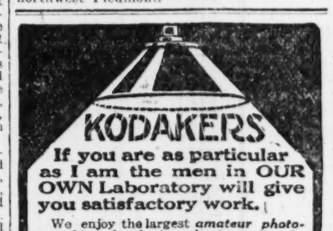
Agoga Feds v. North Avenue, at southeast Piedmont.
Central Baptist v. West End, at northeast Piedmont.
Jackson Hill v. Capitol Avenue, at Adair Park.

City League.

Southern Railway Freight Traffic v. Texas Oil, at Inman Yards.
Atlanta National v. Southern Railway Inman Yards, at Marist.
Texas Oil v. Bagwell Business, at Hill's Park.

Electric League.

S. V. D. v. Georgia Railway, at southwest Piedmont.
Southern Bell v. General Electric, at Piedmont plaza.
Atlanta Telephone v. Western Electric, at northwest Piedmont.



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INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION given by the proprietors in person. Catalogue Free.



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THIS SUMMER via
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Fast schedules, Steel Observation, Sleepers and Coaches. Good Meals in Steel Dining Cars.

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To California and the Panama Expositions, cross the Western Plains, thru the Scenic Rockies.

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J. A. THOMAS, C.P.A., 1203 Healey Bldg.

Let Us Assist in Planning Your Vacation Trip

LEACH CROSS LOSES TO JOHNNY DUNDEE

New York, June 18.—Johnny Dundee had the better of Leach Cross in their bout in Brooklyn tonight. Dundee had eight out of the ten rounds, and had Cross bleeding from the mouth and nose after the fifth round. Dundee weighed 130 and Cross 136 pounds.

Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of the world, easily outboxed Johnny Lustig, of Brooklyn, in their ten-round bout.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

CROCKETT ARSENIC LITHIA SPRINGS AND BATHS

Opens June 1. Elevation 2,150 feet. Cures nervous prostration, dyspepsia, kidney diseases, malaria, rheumatic and skin troubles and female irregularities. Clears and beautifies the complexion. Write for booklet.

M. C. Thomas, Crockett Springs, Va.

GULLS SELL TWIRLER TO ALBANY BABIES

The Mobile Gulls have sold Pitcher Covington to the Albany team of the South Atlantic league. Covington left Atlanta last night for Albany, where he reports today.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Spend Your Summers at the
Hotel Gordon, Waynesville, N. C.
Very Low Rates Until July 15th. 28 miles from Asheville, nearly 1,000 feet higher. Elegant Orchestra, Dancing, Fishing, Bathing, Tennis, etc. Best table in the Mountains. Write for booklet, rates and particulars.

F. O. DUNHAM, Prop.

Buffalo Lithia Springs Hotel

Located in the most delightful section of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, this famous health resort will, this season, be

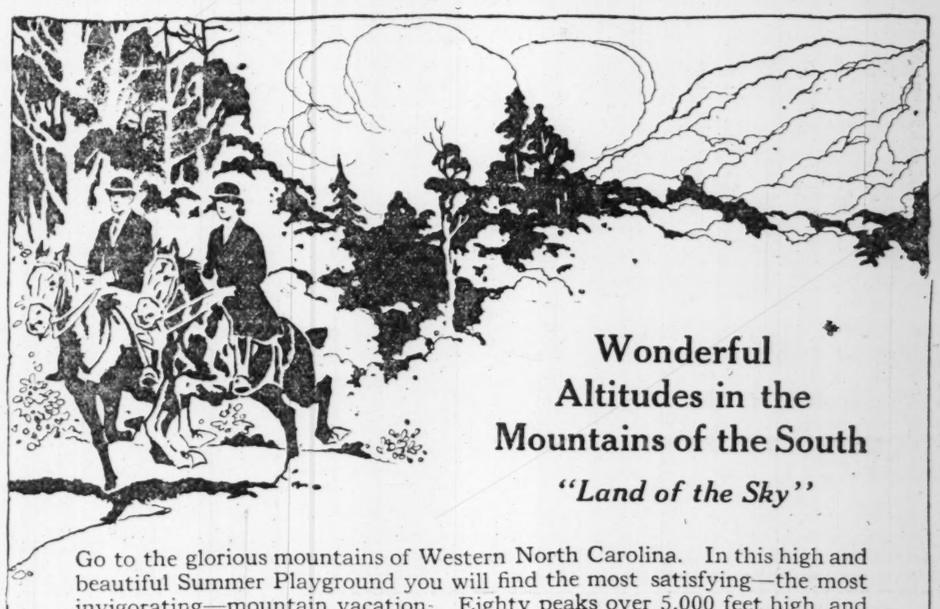
Under New Management—MR. C. E. GRAHAM

who has had many years' experience in the management of leading hotels in the east and south, will have charge, with a competent staff of heads; cooks and servants. All conditions combine to make Buffalo Lithia Springs the ideal summer resort. Those coming for treatment find in the curative waters a proved remedy for kidney and bladder troubles, while those seeking amusement may indulge in their favorite recreations.

On Norfolk Division of Southern Railway. Rates and full information on request.

Owned and operated by the
BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER COMPANY, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Virginia

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WITH DINING CARS
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Wonderful Altitudes in the Mountains of the South

"Land of the Sky"

Go to the glorious mountains of Western North Carolina. In this high and beautiful Summer Playground you will find the most satisfying—the most invigorating—mountain vacation. Eighty peaks over 5,000 feet high, and twenty-three peaks—more than 6,290 feet high—within easy reach; many delightful lakes—all spread forth in the cool, healthful air of high altitudes. At a score of splendid hotels this Summer will gather the most interesting people of America—for golf, tennis, motoring, canoeing, horseback riding, mountain climbing.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South

—providing the finest of modern through Pullman Service to Asheville, Black Mountain, Hendersonville, Brevard, Lake Toxaway, Saluda, Waynesville, Flat Rock, Hot Springs, Tryon, N. C., Tate Spring, Tenn., and other noted resorts.

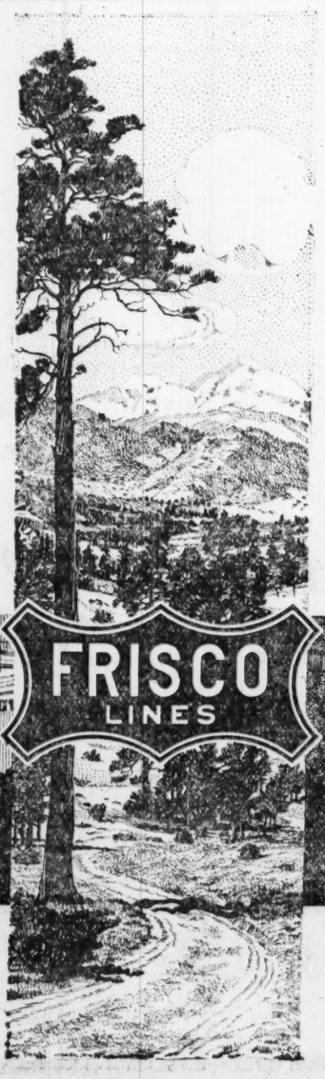
Low Summer Fares

—now being sold to all points. These have exceptionally liberal terms as to time limit and stopovers. Investigate them to-day.

Beautifully illustrated Vacation Books, alive with interest and information, sent upon application to

R. L. BAYLOR, Division Passenger Agent, 1 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Long's Peak in Colorado

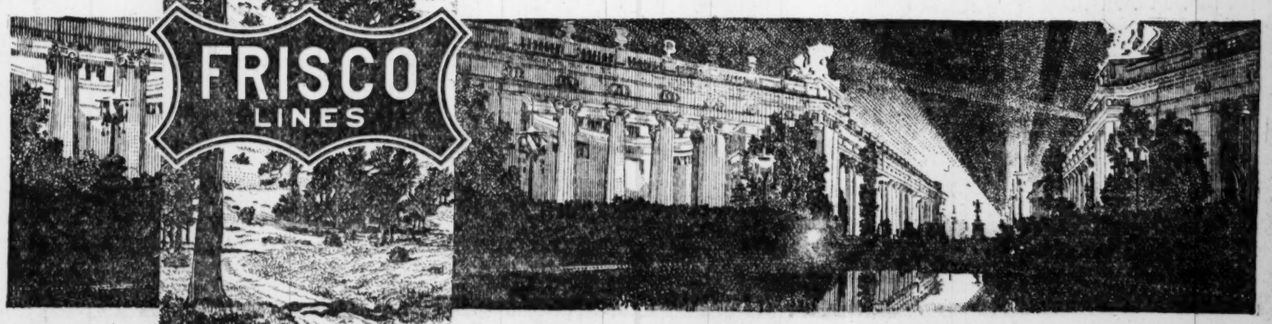


What? You say you've seen Colorado in one visit?

Preposterous!—it can't be done. Why, the Rockies will reveal more charms on your second, third, fourth, fifth visits than you ever *dreamed* were there on your first. Go *again*—this summer.

Unusually low fares via Frisco Lines to Colorado and to California

This, of all years, is the one time to go west; for added to the goal of Colorado is that of California and her wonderful world's fairs. Never again will two such opportunity trips come in combination; at such extraordinarily low fares.



Court of Four Seasons San Francisco Exposition

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via Frisco Lines, the cool short-cut route by way of Memphis and over the Ozark hills. Electric lighted Pullman sleepers thru from Jacksonville, Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis to Denver—the natural point of stop-over for coastbound tourists. All steel chair cars and dining cars (Fred Harvey service).

For detailed information and illustrated descriptive literature, address or call on

A. P. Matthews, District Passenger Agent, Frisco Lines,
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Ain't It the Truth!

(From The Detroit Free Press.)

It isn't so much a place in the sun as it is more of the earth's surface those warring nations want.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

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Atlantic City
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Thoroughly modern. Superior location. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600. WALTER J. BUZBY.

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Vermont Ave. and Beach. Capacity 300.
Very moderate rates for the comforts, appointments and table of the largest hotels—$3 up daily, special weekly. Large, cool, ocean-view rooms, etc. Booklet.
C. B. PRETTYMAN.

Cotton See-Saws Friday, Closes Practically Unchanged

Private Crop and Acreage Reports Fail to Impress Traders in Staple—Hedge Trading Continues.

RANGE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	10.24	10.28	10.23	10.27	10.26	10.25
Mch.	10.46	10.51	10.46	10.50	10.50	10.48
May	10.69	10.69	10.69	10.69	10.70	10.68
June						9.53
July	9.50	9.55	9.49	9.54	9.54	9.53
Aug.	9.62	9.70	9.62	9.70	9.67	9.66
Sept.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.79	9.76
Oct.	9.88	9.96	9.88	9.93	9.92	9.91
Dec.	10.18	10.21	10.17	10.19	10.18	10.18

RANGE IN NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	10.02	10.04	10.00	10.01	10.00	10.02
Mch.	10.25	10.28	10.25	10.28	10.24	10.24
May	10.47	10.47	10.46	10.46	10.45	
June					9.09	9.11
July	9.26	9.30	9.25	9.26	9.26	9.28
Aug.					9.41	9.43
Sept.					9.56	9.58
Oct.	9.66	9.70	9.65	9.66	9.66	9.67
Nov.					9.80	9.81
Dec.	9.88	9.91	9.87	9.87	9.87	9.89

New York, June 18.—Private crop and acreage reports failed to stimulate any fresh interest in the cotton market today and prices fluctuated within a range of 7 or 8 points, closing steady net unchanged to 2 points higher.

Cables were lower than due, and the market here opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 4 points under a little scattered selling, with October contracts selling at 9.98 on the call. There was not much cotton offering, however, and prices soon steadied on the unsettled appearance of the weather map, rather bullish private condition figures and the continued absence of bedge selling or other signs of weakening among remaining old crop holders. Offerings increased slightly on the advance to about 9.96 for October, and slight reactions occurred during the afternoon, with active months closing 2 or 3 points off from the best.

Spot houses again appeared to be buying July against sales of October, presumably for the purpose of transferring hedges, but otherwise there was little or no trading feature.

A private crop report made the condition as of June 10, 80.2 per cent, compared with 82.8 per cent on May 25. An acreage estimate indicating a decrease of 10.86 per cent also failed to influence sentiment materially, and the talk around the ring suggested little change of opinion as to the probable showing of the July bureau.

Rather higher temperatures in parts of Texas and continued talk of too much rain in Oklahoma and Georgia doubtless helped the early advance. Port receipts 11,092. United States port stocks 927,508. Exports 6,566. So far this season 8,024,791.

Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands 9.80; no sales.

New Orleans Declines.

New Orleans, June 18.—Today's session in the cotton market was another small affair with the narrowest kind of fluctuations. The close unchanged to 2 points down, compared with the final prices of yesterday. At the best of the day the most active months showed a net gain of 2 to 3 points and at the lowest they registered a net decline of 1 to 3 points.

The main influences of the day about balanced. A private condition report showing a loss of 2.6 points since June 1 was offset by an acreage report indicating a decrease of only 10.86 per cent. Reports of crop damage in the bed and of increasing numbers of insects were met by official weather accounts noting high temperatures and widely scattered showers, conditions most desired for the growth and cultivation of the crop.

The further decline of 13 points in spot prices was the unfavorable feature of the afternoon, but it did not materially increase the selling power of the market.

Spot cotton easy, 13 points down. Sales on the spot 1,203; to arrive 175. Good ordinary 7.11; strict good ordinary 7.67; low middling 8.30; strict low middling 8.75; middling 9.12; strict middling 9.37; good middling 9.69; strict good middling 10.06. Receipts 2,016; stock 186,969.

COTTON MOVEMENT.

Atlanta—Steady, 9¾.
New York—Quiet, 9.80.

Port Movement.

New Orleans—Middling, 9.12; receipts, 2,016; sales, 1,378; stock, 186,969.
Galveston—Middling, 9.30; receipts, 1,293; exports, 3,474; sales, 382; stock, 192,440.
Mobile—Middling, 8.75; receipts, 3; stock, 16,600.
Savannah—Middling, 9.00; receipts, 738; sales, 400; stock, 69,269.
Charleston—Middling, 9.00; receipts, 196; stock, 35,517.
Wilmington—Receipts, 51; stock, 44,138.
Norfolk—Middling, 9.00; receipts, 291; sales, 351; stock, 54,471.
Baltimore—Middling, 9¾; receipts, 247; stock, 2,379.
Boston—Middling, 9.80; stock, 13,796.
Philadelphia—Middling, 10.05; stock, 4,363.
New York—Middling, 9.80; stock, 249,871.
Minor Ports—Receipts, 3,376; exports, 3,092; stock, 27,655.
Total Today—Receipts, 8,277; exports, 6,566; stock, 918,468.
Total for Season—Receipts, 10,520,362; exports, 64,255.
Total for Season—Receipts, 10,520,362; exports, 8,013,732.

Interior Movement.

Houston—Middling, 9.15; receipts, 1,541; shipments, 1,872; sales, 645; stock, 70,997.
Memphis—Middling, 9.12; receipts, 605; shipments, 877; sales, 523; stock, 91,523.
St. Louis—Middling, 9¼; receipts, 610; shipments, 929; stock, 25,242.
Cincinnati—Receipts, 94; shipments, 417; stock, 21,930.
Little Rock—Middling, 9.00; receipts, 11; shipments, 177; sales, 177; stock, 13,616.
Dallas—Middling, 8.70; sales, 3.
Total Today—Receipts, 3,249; shipments, 4,788; stock, 326,659.

Comparative Port Receipts.

The following table shows receipts at the ports Friday, compared with the same day last year:

New Orleans	1915	1914.
Galveston	2,016	3,079
Mobile	1,293	488
Savannah	3	361
Charleston	738	1,137
Wilmington	196	.....
Norfolk	51	.....
Baltimore	291	.....
Boston	363	.....
Philadelphia	174	.....
Brunswick	295	.....
Newport News		
Pensacola	7,060	3,092
Totals	8,211	13,875

Interior Movement.

Houston	1915.	
Augusta	1,541	1914.
Memphis	1,504	1,227
St. Louis	20	361
Cincinnati	553	1,137
Little Rock	1,479	.....
	417	.....
Totals	47	
	3,238	4,029

Provisions.

Chicago, June 18.—Cash:
Pork, $16.90.
Lard, $9.25.
Ribs, $9.75@10.25.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, July 15, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 30, 1915.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

CHARLES J. METZ,
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
President Audit Company of the South
Hurt Building ATLANTA

ALONZO RICHARDSON & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
EMPIRE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

HESTER'S WEEKLY COTTON STATEMENT

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

In sight for week	74,000
do. same 7 days last year	45,000
do. same 7 days year before	38,000
do. for the month	187,000
do. same date last year	132,000
do. same date year before	89,000
do. for season	14,921,000
do. same date last year	14,766,000
do. same date year before	13,997,000
Port receipts for season	10,520,000
do. same date last year	10,644,000
do. same date year before last	10,001,000
Overland to mills and Canada for season	1,094,000
do. same date last year	1,164,000
do. same date year before	1,077,000
Southern mill takings for season	2,856,000
do. same date last year	2,880,000
do. same date year before	2,779,000
Interior stocks in excess of August 1	450,000
do. last year	81,000
do. year before	140,000
Foreign exports for week	64,000
do. same 7 days last year	46,000
do. for season	8,014,000
do. same date last year	8,786,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	22,000
do. same 7 days last year	13,000
do. for season	2,792,000
do. for same date last year	2,618,000

Statement of Spinners' Takings of American Cotton Throughout the World.

This week	223,000
Same 7 days last year	176,000
Same 7 days year before	164,000
Total since September 1	13,290,000
Same date last year	13,679,000
Same date year before	13,406,000

Statement of World's Visible Supply.

Total visible this week	6,047,550
do. last week	6,181,304
do. same date last year	4,261,978
do. same date year before	3,667,086
Of this the total American this week	4,299,365
do. last week	4,443,719
do. last year	2,400,978
do. year before	2,198,086
All other kinds this week	1,747,585
do. last week	1,737,585
do. last year	1,861,000
do. year before	1,465,000
Visible in the United States this week	1482000
do. this date last year	629000
Visible in other countries this week	4,566,000
do. this date last year	3,633,000

WEEKLY REVIEW WOOLEN MARKET

Boston, June 18.—The Commercial bulletin will say tomorrow:

Another week of fairly good business is reported in the wool trade. Advices from abroad show further advances in both wool and tops, which have not been followed here to any extent, as yet, although they have had a hardening tendency in prices. Most of the week's transactions have been in foreign wool, but a larger proportion of domestic sales is in evidence. In Kentucky and similar, one-half blood, unwashed, 32@33; ¾ blood, unwashed, 37@38. Scoured basis: Texas, fine, 12 months, 65@68; fine, eight months, 58@60.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m., 75th meridian time, June 18, 1915.

Stations of ATLANTA, GA. District.	Temper's. Highest.	Temper's. Lowest.	Precip'n. In.-100ths.
ATLANTA, cloudy	83	66	.00
Columbus, cloudy	91	70	.00
Gainesville, clear	85	58	.00
Griffin, cloudy	85	68	.00
*Macon, cloudy	88	66	.00
†Monticello, clear	85	65	.00
Newnan, cloudy	88	64	.00
Rome, clear	89	61	.00
Tallapoosa, clear	87	60	.52
Toccoa, clear	88	60	.00
West Point, clear	87	66	.00
*Chattanooga, clear	87	68	.00
Greenville, S. C., clear	87	61	.06
Spartanburg, clear	89	59	1.75

Heavy Rains.

Louisiana—Amite, 1.00.
Alabama—Goodwater, 1.10.

CENTRAL STATIONS.	Number of Stations In District.	District Average Temp. Highest.	District Average Temp. Lowest.	Precip'n. No stations reporting 0.10 in. or more.	Precip'n. Av. stations reporting 0.10 in. or more.
Wilmington	10	86	68	1	.20
Charleston	5	88	68	1	.60
Augusta	11	88	64	3	.30
ATLANTA	19	90	68	5	.30
Montgomery	14	86	64	2	.10
Mobile	14	92	70	2	1.10
Memphis	12	94	70	1	1.10
Vicksburg	14	90	68	4	.00
New Orleans	14	92	72	4	.20
Little Rock	18	94	72	0	.00
Houston	15	90	72	1	1.00
Oklahoma	50	90	72	2	.70
	21	88	70	2	.00

*Minimum temperatures are for 12-hour period ending at 8 a. m. this date. †Received late; not included in averages. ‡Highest yesterday. §Lowest for 24 hours ending at 8 a. m., 75th meridian time, except where otherwise indicated.

NOTE—The average highest and lowest temperatures are made up at each center from the actual number of reports received, and the average precipitation from the number of stations reporting. The "State of weather" is that prevailing at the time of the observation.

Remarks.

Light scattered showers have occurred in the central and eastern districts of the belt. Temperatures continue seasonable in all sections.

C. F. von HERRMANN,
Section Director Weather Bureau.

Liverpool Statistics.

Liverpool, June 18.—Weekly cotton statistics:

Total forwarded to mills, 72,000 bales, of which 62,000 were American; stock, 1,792,000, American 1,521,000; imports, 145,000, American, 134,000; exports, 5,091.

Cotton Seed Oil.

New York, June 18.—Cotton seed oil was generally a shade easier under scattered liquidation and local professional selling. Considerable switching of July to September was done at 32 and 33 points. Final prices were one point lower for January and generally two lower for the balance. Sales, 9,900 barrels.

Range New York futures Friday:

Spot	Opening.	Closing.
June	6.00@6.25	6.10@6.20
July	6.20@6.23	6.10@6.20
August	6.20@6.23	6.18@6.19
September	6.37@6.40	6.35@6.36
October	6.52@6.53	6.50@6.51
November	6.54@6.67	6.53@6.55
December	6.51@6.55	6.40@6.52
January	6.52@6.54	6.51@6.54
	6.54@6.56	6.55@6.57

Sea Island Cotton.

Savannah, June 18.—Sea island cotton market dull but firm. Weekly quotations: Fancy Georgia and Florida, 25 to 26; extra choice, 24 to 25; choice, 23 to 24; extra fine, 22 to 23; fine, 21 to 22; sales, 25.

Cotton Exchanges Close July 3.

New York, June 18.—The cotton exchange here, it was decided today, will be closed Saturday, July 3.

Dry Goods.

New York, June 18.—Cotton goods quiet and steady today. Yarns dull. Wool markets very firm and high. Ready-to-wear manufacturers were busier than usual on summer goods.

NEW YORK STOCK PRANKS PUZZLING

Irregularity in Price Movements Extended to War Stocks—Copper and Lead Recede.

New York, June 18.—Aside from its more irregular movements, which later gave way to general heaviness, today's stock market was largely a repetition of the preceding sessions of the week. Trading was again in very moderate volume, the early hours recording a series of confusling advances and recessions. For example, some of the war shares rose 1 to 3 points, with a new high record for Baldwin Locomotive at 54⅞, while others of that class, particularly Bethlehem Steel and Lackawanna Steel, were that much lower.

Coppers were under constant pressure, as was to be expected from another sharp break in the metal abroad. Lead, which a few days ago sold at 7¼ cents, the highest figure quoted in thirty years, declined to 6 cents.

Representative railway stocks were backward. United States Steel was about the only speculative favorite to evince underlying strength.

Lires or Italian exchange made another new record and reichsmarks on Berlin also were weakened. Ottawa sent another $2,500,00 gold here.

Bonds irregular, some minor issues showing material gains. Total sales (par value) aggregated $2,688,000. United States bonds unchanged on call.

New York Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Am. Beet Sugar	51½	49¾	50¼	50¾
Amal. Copper	75½	74¼	74¾	75½
American Can	45¾	44¼	44¾	45¾
Am. Cities pfd			46	46
Am. Cotton Oil	47½	47½	47½	47
Am. Smelting	80¾	79¾	79¾	81
American Sugar	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛	109
Am. Tel. & Tel.	124	123½	123⅝	123⅝
Am. Tobacco			225¼	226
Atchison	101	100	100¼	100¼
Atlantic Coast Line			106	106
Baltimore & Ohio	75	74¾	75	75
Brooklyn Rapid T.	162¾	160½	160½	163
Canadian Pacific	152⅞	152¼	152⅝	153
Central Leather	40¾	39¾	40¼	40
Chesapeake & Ohio	39¾	38¾	38¾	38½
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	91½	90½	90⅝	91½
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	18⅝	17½	17⅝	18⅝
Consolidated Gas	126½	125	125	127¼
Corn Products	15¼	15	15	15
Erie	26⅝	26	26	26½
General Motors	153½	152	152	151½
Great Northern pfd.	118½	117½	117½	119
Illinois Central			106	106
Inter.-Met. pfd.	75¾	74½	75	74½
Kan. City Southern			22½	23½
Louisville & Nashv.	117¾	117¾	117¾	116½
Liggett & Myers			222	222
Lorillard Co.			165	165
Maxwell Motor Co.	43⅞	43½	43½	44½
Mo., Kan. & Texas			11	11
Missouri Pacific	11⅛	10¾	10¾	11¼
Mex. Petroleum	75	73½	74	73¼
National Lead	65¾	65	65½	66¾
New York Central	88½	88	88	88¾
N. Y., N. H. & H.	63⅞	63	63	64
Norfolk & Western			103	103¼
Northern Pacific	106⅜	105¾	106¼	106¾
Pennsylvania	106⅜	106⅛	106¼	106⅝
Reading	144¾	144	144½	144¾
Rep. Iron & Steel	29⅝	29½	29½	30
do. pfd.	87¾	87½	87⅝	87¼
Seaboard Air Line			13⅜	13¼
do. pfd.			32½	33⅜
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	37
Studebaker Corp.	77¼	76	76¼	77
Southern Pacific	88	87	87¼	87⅜
Southern Railway	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16¾
do. pfd			50½	50
Tennessee Copper	38	37¼	37¼	38
Texas Co.			124	125
Texas and Pacific			14	14
Union Pacific	128⅜	127⅛	127⅝	128⅛
U. S. Rubber	65	64	64¼	64⅝
U. S. Steel	60⅝	59¾	60½	60
do. pfd.	110	110	110	109¾
Va.-Caro. Chemical	68	67¼	67½	68
Western Union			32¾	33¼
Westinghouse Elec.	68½	67½	67½	68¾
Total sales Friday, 378,300 shares.				

New York Bonds.

U. S. 2s registered	
do. coupon	97
U. S. 2s registered	97
do. coupon	97
U. S. 4s registered	100¼
do. coupon	100¼
Panama 3s coupon	100½
American Agricultural 5s	110½
American Cotton Oil 5s, bid	100½
American Tel. & Tel. cv. 4½s	100½
American Tobacco 6s, bid	93¾
Atchison gen. 4s	102¾
Atlantic Coast Line col. 4s	115
Baltimore & Ohio cv. 4½s	92
Central of Georgia 5s, bid	84½
Central Leather 5s	96½
Chesapeake & Ohio cv. 4½s	99½
Chicago, R. & Quincy joint 4s	73
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul cv. 4½s, bid	96¾
Erie gen. 4s	97⅜
Illinois Central ref. 4s	88
Louisville & Nashville un. 4s, bid	93¾
Lorillard 5s	100⅞
Missouri, Kan. & Texas 1st 4s, bid	99¾
N. Y. Central gen. 3½s	76
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford cv. 6s, bid	110½
Northern Pacific 4s	102¾
Pennsylvania cv. 3½s (1915)	91⅝
Reading gen. 4s, bid	100¼
Republic Iron & Steel 5s (1940)	92⅞
St. Louis & San Fran. ref. 4s, bid	92
Seaboard Air Line adj. 5s	66½
Southern Bell Telephone 5s	65
Southern Pacific cv. 4s	97¾
Southern Railway 5s	81⅝
do. gen. 4s, bid	99¾
Texas Company cv. 6s	65¾
Union Pacific 4s	99½
U. S. Steel 5s	94½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s	102¼
W. M. & St. Paul cv. 5s	96¾
New York Central deb. 6s	104¼
Southern Pacific cv. 5s	103¾
Pennsylvania Con. 4½s	103⅞

New York Financial.

New York, June 18.—Mercantile paper, 3½@3¾.

Sterling, 60-day bills, $4.7425; demand, $4.7660; cables, $4.7710. Francs, demand, 5.46¼; cables, 5.43¾. Marks, demand 81¾; cables, 82. Lires, demand, 5.95½; cables, 5.95. Rubles, demand, 39¼; cables, 39½. Bar silver, 49¼. Mexican dollars, 38. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds irregular.

Time loans steady; 60 days, 2½; 90 days 2¾; six months, 3.

Call money steady; high, 2; low, 1¾; ruling rate, 2; last loan, 2; closing bid, 1¾; offered at 2.

Metals.

New York, June 18.—Lead weak, offered at $6.00; spelter not quoted.

At London: Lead, £26 2s 6d; spelter, £110.

At London: Spot copper, £82; futures, £83; electrolytic, £95 10s.

Spot tin, £168 10s; futures, £166.

Antimony, £120@126.

German Bank Statement.

Berlin, June 18.—(Via London.)—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for week ending June 17, shows the following changes:

Gold increased 238,000 marks.
Loans increased $24,000 marks.
Treasury bills increased 2,870,000 marks.
Metal stocks, treasury certificates and notes of other banks decreased 26,890,000 marks.

PROFESSIONAL VIEWS ON COTTON SITUATION

New York, June 18.—(Special.)—Liverpool was about as due this morning, but spot sales were again large at 10,000 bales, reflecting the better demand in Manchester. The Chronicle acreage figures report a reduction of 10.86 per cent, which were rather lower than the general estimate of 15 per cent, was considered in line by the trade in view of the fact that The Chronicle figures have been over the government. Private condition report showed a reduction in condition during the month owing to heavy rains in sections of the belt.

There was enough buying from Wall street by one of the spot houses to advance prices a few points, but the market remained dull and steady through most of the day. We think the market begins to feel the effect of the silent consumption of cotton for war purposes, as in spite of the dullness there is no pressure of spot cotton from the south.

HUBBARD BROS. & CO.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, June 18.—Cotton spot easier. Good middling, 5.65; middling, 5.35; low middling, 4.89. Sales, 10,000; for speculation and export, 500. Receipts, 20,000. Futures quiet and steady.

Range in Liverpool futures Friday:

	Opening Range.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	5.64½@5.65	5.66	5.64½
March-April	5.72 @5.72½	5.74	5.72½
June	5.23¼@5.22½	5.24½	5.23
June-July	5.23½	5.24	5.23
July-Aug.	5.25½@5.27	5.27	5.26½
Aug.-Sept.	5.35½	5.36	5.35
Sept.-Oct.	5.42½	5.44	5.43
Oct.-Nov.	5.40½@5.49	5.51	5.49½

WHEAT ADVANCES ON STORMS IN WEST

Black Rust Is Reported in Missouri and Kansas—Argentine Competition Affects Corn.

Chicago, June 18.—Black rust reports from Missouri and Kansas added today to the bullish temper which big storms in the west had given to the wheat market here. As a result the market closed firm at 1½ to 1 net advance. In corn the outcome varied from ⅛ off to ⅜@½, and provisions ranging from 2½ decline to a rise of 10 cents.

Cheap Argentine offers at New York finally proved more than an offset to fears that the domestic corn crop in the big surplus producing states had been handicapped by too much cold and rain.

Oats ruled a little firmer than corn owing to the reports of a good deal of lodging, the consequence of excessively wet, windy weather.

Provisions failed to hold except to a limited extent an advance due to higher prices for hogs.

Chicago Quotations.

Following were ranges on board of trade Friday:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
WHEAT—					
July	1.04⅜	1.06⅝	1.04⅛	1.05⅝	1.03⅜
Sept.	1.03¼	1.05	1.02¼	1.04⅛	1.02⅝
Dec.	1.06	1.07½	1.05¼	1.07	1.05½
CORN—					
July					
Sept.	76½	76	74⅝	75	75⅛
Dec.	75⅛	76¼	74⅝	75	75
OATS—	66⅝	67¼	66	66	66½
July					
Sept.	45½	46	45¼	45⅝	45¼
PORK—	40¼	40⅞	39⅝	40⅝	39⅞
July	17.10	17.10	16.95	16.95	16.85
Sept.	17.45	17.55	17.35	17.35	17.30
LARD—					
July	9.45	9.52	9.42	9.42	9.45
Sept.	9.77	9.80	9.70	9.72	9.72
RIBS—					
July	10.35	10.40	10.35	10.37	10.30
Sept.	10.67	10.75	10.67	10.70	10.62

Receipts in Chicago.

Wheat	Friday.	
Corn	68 cars	
Oats	164 cars	
Hogs	90 cars	
	11,000 head	

Primary Movement Friday.

Wheat—Receipts 505,000, against 568,000 last week and 352,000 last year.

Corn—Receipts 440,000, against 350,000 last week and 621,000 last year.

Oats—Receipts 457,000, against 426,000 last week and 702,000 last year.

Shipments—Wheat, 141,000, against 644,000 last week and 1,104,000 last year.

Corn—Shipments 220,000, against 666,000 last week and 585,000 last year.

Oats—Shipments 428,000, against 427,000 last week and 914,000 last year.

Grain.

Chicago, June 18.—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.14½@1.15½; No. 2 hard, $1.19@1.20½.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 76¼@77¼.

Rye—No. 2, $1.16@1.17.

Barley, 69@74.

Timothy, $5.00@6.50.

Clover, $8.50@13.50.

St. Louis, June 18.—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.14@1.15; No. 2 hard, $1.18; July, $1.01¾@75¾.

Corn—No. 2, 76; No. 2 white, 77; July, 75¾@75¼.

Oats—No. 2, nominal; No. 2 white, 49½; July, 42¾.

Kansas City, June 18.—Wheat, No. 2 hard, $1.15@1.21; No. 2 red, $1.12@1.13.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, 74@74½; No. 2 white, 75½; No. 2 yellow, 76.

Oats—No. 2 white, 45@45½; No. 2 mixed, 41@43.

Sugar.

New York, June 18.—Raw sugar, steady; centrifugal, 4.89; molasses, 4.12; refined steady.

Futures were quiet and steady during the early part of the day. At noon prices were unchanged.

Prices declined in the afternoon in sympathy with the easier tendency in spot sugar. The closing was easy, 2@7 points lower; sales, 11,350 tons.

Range New York futures Friday:

	Opening.	Closing.
January		3.64@3.66
February		3.50@3.52
March	3.69 ofd.	3.50@3.52
April		3.51@3.53
May	3.56 ofd.	3.54@3.56
June		3.83@3.84
July	3.95@3.98	3.90@3.91
August		3.98@4.00
September	4.11@4.12	4.08@4.09
October	4.12@4.13	4.10@4.11
November		4.07@4.08
December		3.81@3.82

Coffee.

New York, June 18.—The market for coffee futures opened at a decline of 2 to 9 points under some scattered selling, which was probably inspired by the decline in the rate of Rio exchange on London and in the milreis price at Santos. Offerings were not heavy and were pretty well taken at the start but prices eased off as shade further during the day, closing at a net loss of 5 to 11 points. There were further exchanges from July to later deliveries, mostly March on even terms. Sales, including 5 spot steady; Rio No. 7, 7½; Santos No. 4, 9¾. Cost and freight market was reported a shade easier in tone, but quotations were about unchanged.

Rio exchange, 3-32d lower. Santos, 100 reis lower. Rio, 75 reis higher. Brazilian port receipts, 17,000; Jundiahy, 12,000.

Range in New York futures Friday:

	Open.	Close.
January		6.92@6.93
February		6.94@6.95
March	6.90@6.99	6.96@6.97
April		7.00@7.01
May	7.03@7.10	7.06@7.07
June		5.90@5.95
July		7.00@7.01
August		6.97@7.01
September	6.92@6.93	6.86@6.87
October	6.93@6.98	6.85@6.86
November		6.88@6.90
December	6.90 asked	6.89@6.90
		6.89@6.90

Live Stock.

Chicago, June 18.—Hogs—Receipts 13,000; strong; bulk $7.50@7.75; light $7.50@7.85; mixed $7.30@7.85; heavy $7.00@7.75; rough $7.00@7.20; pigs $6.00@7.50.

Cattle—Receipts 1,000; strong; native beef steers $6.80@9.50; western steers $7.00@8.25; cows and heifers $3.25@9.00; calves $7.00@9.75.

Sheep—Receipts 7,000; steady; sheep $5.50@6.40; lambs $6.75@9.25; springs $6.25@9.75.

St. Louis, June 18.—Hogs—Receipts 5,500; higher; pigs and lights $6.50@7.85; mixed and butchers $7.65@7.85; good heavy $7.70@7.80.

Cattle—Receipts 600; steady; native beef steers $7.50@9.25; yearling steers and heifers $8.00@9.30; cows $6.00@6.50; stockers @8.65; cows and heifers $5.25@8.25; Texas and Indian steers $5.25@8.50; calves $6.00@10.00.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000; steady; native muttons $5.00@5.50; clipped lambs $8.50@9.00; spring lambs $7.50@9.75.

Kansas City, June 18.—Hogs—Receipts 1,850; higher; bulk $7.45@7.60 heavy $7.55@7.65; packers and butchers $7.25@7.55; light $7.40@7.62½; pigs $6.75@7.25.

Cattle—Receipts 175; steady; prime fed steers $8.70@9.00; dressed beef steers $8.00@8.50; southern steers $7.05@8.50; cows $6.90@8.30; calves $5.00@10.00; stockers $5.00@7.00; heifers $8.00@8.50; stockers

Sheep—Receipts 345; steady; lambs $7.00@9.50; yearlings $7.00@8.00; wethers $5.75@6.50; ewes $4.50@5.50.

Country Produce.

New York, June 18.—Butter, easy; receipts, 10,262. Creamery, extras, 93 score, 28¼@28½; creamery, higher scoring, 28¾@29¼; firsts, 27@27¾; seconds, 25½@26¼. Eggs, irregular; receipts, 12,873. Fresh gathered extras, 22@23; extra firsts, 20½@21; firsts, 19@20; seconds, 17¼@18¾.

Cheese, firm; receipts, 7,402. State, whole milk, fresh flats and twins, specials, 14¼@14¾; do. average fancy, 14.

Dressed poultry dull and weak; western frozen roasting chickens, 18@22; fresh fowls, iced, 14@17; fresh turkeys, iced, 15@17.

Chicago, June 18.—Butter, unchanged.

Eggs, higher; receipts, 19,407 cases; at mark, cases included, 16@17¾; ordinary firsts, 16@16¾; firsts, 17¼@17¾.

Potatoes, lower; old 28 cars; Michigan and Wisconsin white, 25@30; new, 20 cars; Texas sacked Triumphs, 60@85; North Carolina cobblers, $2.25@2.50.

St. Louis, June 18.—Poultry, unchanged, except springs, 20@22.

Butter and eggs, unchanged.

Kansas City, June 18.—Butter, eggs and poultry, unchanged.

Rice.

New Orleans, June 18.—The tone in rice continued strong in the rough and steady in the clean grades today.

Receipts—Clean, 351.

Sales—Forty-five sacks rough Honduras at 3.70; 2,122 pockets clean Honduras at 3¾@4¼; 250 pockets Japan at 4¼.

ATLANTA QUOTATIONS

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
(Corrected by the Fidelity Fruit and Produce Company.)

Cantaloupes, crate	$2.50@3.00
Oranges, Florida	$3.75@4.00
Oranges, California	$3.50@3.75
Grape fruit	$4.00@4.50
Apples, barrel	$4.50@6.50
Apples, box	$2.25@2.50
Pineapples	$2.50@2.75
Lemons	$4.00@5.00
Cabbage, crate	$1.00@1.50
Onions, crate	$1.00@1.25
Potatoes, sack	$1.85@2.00
Potatoes, new, barrel	$2.00@3.50
Potatoes, new, drum	75c@$1.00
Tomatoes, fancy	$1.25@1.50
Tomatoes, choice	$1.00@1.25
Egg plant	$1.50@2.00
Beans, green, drum	25@40c
Squash, drum	25@35c
Cukes, old, sack	25@35c
Okra, drum	$2.00@2.50
Peppers, crate	$1.50@2.00
Lettuce, crate	75c@$1.25
Corn, dozen	15@25c

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Hens, alive, pound	12@13c
Ducks, pound	22@25c
Dress, dressed, pound	11@12c
Fries, dressed, pound	18@16c
Roosters, each	25@27c
Guineas, each	25@30c
Eggs, loss off	25@30c
	16@17c

ATLANTA LIVE STOCK MARKET.
(By W. H. White, Jr., of the White Provision Company.)

Good to choice steers, 800 to 900 pounds, $6.25 to $6.75.

Good steers, 700 to 800 pounds, $6.00 to $6.25.

Medium to good steers, 700 to 800 pounds, $5.50 to $6.00.

Good to choice beef cows, 800 to 900 pounds, $5.25 to $5.75.

Medium to good cows, 700 to 750 pounds, $4.25 to $5.00.

Good to choice heifers, 650 to 750 pounds, $4.50 to $5.50.

The above represents the ruling price of good quality beef cattle. Inferior grades and dairy types selling lower.

Medium to good

MONEY TO LOAN

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY is now accepting loans on high-class improved Atlanta property at 6 per cent. Prompt and courteous attention.

CHAS. H. BLACK,
Real Estate Loan Agent,
210-211 Empire Building.
Phone Ivy 111.

MONEY TO LOAN.
PLENTY of money to lend on Atlanta and near-by improved property, 5½ to 8 per cent, straight; also monthly plan, at 6 per cent on 5 years' time, payable $21.66 per month on the thousand, which includes interest; will also lend smaller amounts. Purchase money notes wanted. FOSTER & ROBSON, 11 Edgewood avenue.

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Broad and Marietta Streets.

WE CAN ACCEPT
SOME good downtown, central, improved loans at a low rate of interest. Also application on high-class property will have immediate attention.
TURMAN & CALHOUN
Second Floor Empire Bldg.

DESIRABLE city and farm loans made promptly.
W. B. SMITH,
708 Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOANS on central business property and first-class residences for an insurance company desired.
W. CARROLL LATIMER
Attorney at Law. 1509-15 4th Nat. Bk. Bldg.

LOAN AGENTS TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY. Real estate loans, current rate. Purchase money notes bought. See Rex B. Mooney, Cliff C. Hatcher Insurance Agency, 221 Grant bldg. Both phones.

MONEY FOR SALARIED PEOPLE AND OTHERS upon their own names; cheap rates, easy payments; confidential. Scott & Co., 820 Austell building.

MONEY TO LOAN on Atlanta and suburban real estate, $300, $1,000, $1,500, $2,500 and $3,000. Dunson & Gay, 409 Equitable. Ivy 5678.

WE HAVE ON HAND $15,000 INDIVIDUAL FUNDS FOR QUICK PLACEMENT AT 7 PER CENT. L. H. ZURLINE & CO., 501-2 SILVEY BLDG. MAIN 624.

WE LOAN on Atlanta real estate and buy purchase money notes. 209 Grant Bldg. The Merchants & Mechanics' Banking & Loan Co.

MONEY TO LOAN on first mortgage security, Atlanta or suburban property. Call Sol Epstein, 523 Hurt bldg. Ivy 4666.

I HAVE $50,000 private money to lend on improved or semi-central vacant property; no delay. Mr. Dodd, 32 E. Ala. St. Main 1287.

MONEY TO LOAN on improved Atlanta real estate. Fitzhugh Knox, 1613 Candler building.

MONEY TO LOAN on Atlanta real estate. Otis & Holliday, 309 Peters Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN on Atlanta real estate. W. B. Smith, 708 4th Nat'l Bank Bldg.

SUM of money to loan on centrally located property. Phone West 596.

MONEY to lend on improved real estate. C. C. McGehee, Jr., 622 to 624 Empire Bldg.

MONEY TO LEND on city property. W. O. Alston, 1216 Third Nat'l Bank Bldg.

STOCKS AND BONDS

MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR SALE

The Mayor and Council of the City of Waynesboro, Ga., will receive sealed bids up to noon July 5, 1915, for the following bonds of that city:

Nineteen thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, principal dated Sept. 1, 1915, due Sept. 1, 1945, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year, principal and interest payable in gold at the Hanover National Bank in the City of New York.

Right to reject all bids, if none prove satisfactory, is reserved.

June 10, 1915.

F. M. CATES,
Mayor of the City of Waynesboro, Ga.
JNO. S. BLOUNT, Clerk of Council.

PURCHASE MONEY NOTES

WANTED—To buy good second mortgage monthly notes at reasonable discount. L. H. Zurline & Co., 501-2 Silvey bldg. Phone Main 624.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

WILLINGHAM-TIFT LUMBER CO.
240 MURPHY AVE., ATLANTA, GA.
(Our Specialty).
HIGH-GRADE MILL WORK
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC.
INTERIOR TRIM

BUY NOW
While Lumber is Cheap.
SPECIAL PRICES ON LUMBER
For the Next Thirty Days.
Prompt Attention.
Quick Deliveries.
S. A. WILLIAMS LUMBER COMPANY
254 Elliott St.
Both Phones 328.

KEEP FLIES AND MOSQUITOES OUT; YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH DEPENDS ON IT. HOW? LET US FIX YOUR
SCREENS
FLOYD BROTHERS
445 EDGEWOOD AVE. CALL US. PRICES REASONABLE. PHONE IVY 5291-J.

UNCALLED-FOR tailored suits at less than it costs to make. See us quick, as this is a bargain offer you ought to take advantage of.
Leeds Woolen Mills, 83 Peachtree

ANTIQUE FURNITURE—Clawfoot and inlaid sideboards, card tables, desks, bookcases, sofas, clawfoot dining table; photos furnished. F. Kenyon, No. 312 Seventh St., Augusta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Two Brunswick-Balke regulation size pool tables; cost $450 new. Used very little. Will sell both for $200 cash if taken at once. Address Bank of Ragland, Ragland, Ala.

COTTAGE on four city lots, Demorest, Ga. (famed as mineral spring health resort), near lake, $300 cash, immediate purchaser. Owner, Box 124, Clarkesville, Ga.

FOR SALE—One wiener stand, cold drinks and fish market combined; will sell cheap on account of leaving town. 25 Gordon street, corner Lee street.

SEVEN high-class Brunswick-Balke pool tables, together with fixtures; practically new; can be bought cheap. Call or address H. L. Bennett, 324 Whitehall st.

"NOT superstitious, but I believe in signs."
—KENT SIGNS—
85½ Auburn. Ivy 1938.

WATCH cleaning $1, main spring 50c. John A. Humphries, Watchmaker, 19½ Peachtree, upstairs.

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE—List of same can be had by communicating with Chas. B. Teal, Esq., Fitzgerald, Ga.

SECOND-HAND SAFES, all sizes. Hall's fire and burglar-proof safes, vault doors. C. J. Daniel, 408 Fourth Nat'l Bank bldg.

FOR SALE—Grocery and market fixtures, wagon. Main 2392. Atlanta 1394. 209 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—Cash registers, typewriters, sewing machines and motorcycle at a bargain. Greenblatt Bros., 123 Peters street.

FOR SALE—Two good lawnmowers. Price, $1.50 a piece. 57 Oglethorpe avenue.

SECOND-HAND army tents, all sizes. Springer, 295 S. Pryor st. Main 2543-L.

A DAISY fly killer, 20c by mail. W. J. Garner, 250 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

MUSIC AND DANCING

HURST DANCING SCHOOL, 44½ E. Hunter St. Phone Main 965. We guarantee you to dance, teaching every afternoon and evening by Professor and Mrs. E. S. Hurst.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

BARGAIN PRICES ON THE FOLLOWING CARS

Regal Touring Car	$150.00
Marathon Touring Car	250.00
Buick "17" Touring Car	250.00
Overland Touring Car	250.00
Maxwell Touring Car	400.00
Stevens-Duryea	500.00

Overland Touring Car with full electric equipment, repainted, 1914 model.

Rauch-Lang Electric, in splendid condition.

Marion Touring Car, in the very best condition.

Chalmers Touring Car, a splendid bargain.

Buick Touring Car, repainted and overhauled.

Case Touring Car, 1914 model, electric equipment.

Marmon Touring Car; no better car built, and this car is in great condition.

Call at No. 245 Peachtree Street.

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION

FORD CARS
NEW Ford cars at retail. Satisfactory terms may be arranged. We trade for used Fords.
DAVID T. BUSSEY
with
John M. Smith Co.,
122 Auburn Ave. Phone Ivy 1316.

FOR SALE—New 16-passenger buses, suitable for jitney. Van Winkle Truck Co. Phone M. 1868.

1912 PARRY CAR
FULLY EQUIPPED. Bosch high tension magneto, in perfect condition, good looking car. Best bargain in town. 51 Decatur street. Main 1434. Atlanta 2285.

SPECIAL BARGAIN
1912 CADILLAC, fully equipped; electric lights and starter; Goodrich Silver Town tires, in perfect condition, $575 cash. Address H-445, care Constitution.

QUICK SALE, 16-acre tract in Clarkesville, Ga., thrifty growing apple orchard, running water, spring, building side, mountain view; $500 gets clean title, absolutely free. Gus C. Edwards, Owner, Clarkesville, Ga.

SIX-CYLINDER, $3,800 roadster, 14 model, A-1 condition, newly painted; forced sale; price only $700; some terms to acceptable party; the aristocrat of the road, in both looks and operation. 506 Empire Life Bldg.

USED CAR BROKER
IF YOU would sell or buy used automobiles, see Mr. Murphy, Ivy 482-J. 23 Auburn ave.

FOR SALE—Seven-passenger Packard, absolutely first-class condition; to immediate cash buyer; will sell for $1,250. Phone Ivy 3628.

OWNER must sell this week Studebaker "30" roadster, completely overhauled, perfect condition; $325; cost $1,125. Phone Ivy 679. 188 N. Jackson street.

FOR SALE—One Buick roadster, Model 14, in good mechanical condition; first check for $175 gets it. 16 Houston street.

FOR SALE—1914 Ford delivery car, closed body, good condition. Must sell at once. 3 Kent street.

WILL buy or sell your car. Write Box 752, care Constitution.

40-HORSEPOWER, 5-passenger Maxwell, $300; thoroughly overhauled. Ivy 4320-J.

FOR SALE—One Overland runabout, 1914 model. For particulars call Atlanta 1490.

ELECTRIC COUPE; good condition; new batteries. Cheap. 112 Auburn avenue.

WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a garage or rent a place suitable for garage and salesroom. Address Stevenson, care Pullman Motor Car Co., York, Pa.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT, 100x300, opposite Brookhaven Club, for $2,500 gasoline car in fine condition. Address E-157, care Constitution.

SUPPLIES—ACCESSORIES.
JOHN M. SMITH CO.
Automobile Coach Work
CARS REPAINTED
Tops recovered and repaired, wheels, springs and axles repaired.
Bodies built to order or repaired.
120-122-124 Auburn Avenue

Radiators, Fenders, Tanks
Lamps, Windshields made and repaired.
Warlick Sheet Metal Mfg. Co.
248 EDGEWOOD AVE.

LET US PAINT YOUR CAR.
ATLANTA AUTO FINISHING CO.,
761 WHITEHALL ST. WEST 162.
E. H. HENDERSON, W. B. FOSTER.

RADIATORS REPAIRED
OUT-OF-TOWN orders returned same day received. 287 Edgewood Ave. Ivy 5372.
ATLANTA AUTO REP. CO.

ODOM BROS. CO.
OPEN all night. Now in our more spacious quarters. Garage and repair work a specialty. 41-43 Ivy St. Main 1622, Atl. 909.

CENTRAL GARAGE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
34-38 AUBURN AVE. IVY 7905.

FORD REPAIRS
S. A. MIDDLEBROOKS,
229 Peachtree, rear Buick Co. Ivy 4661.

BERG safety steering device for Ford cars. No. 38 Auburn Ave.

EXPERT auto repairer. D. C. Jones, M. E. 380 Peachtree. Ivy 2772.

MOTORCYCLES — BICYCLES

USED motorcycles, all makes, $35 and up. Retail department. Harley-Davidson Motor Co., Atlanta, Ga. 224 Peachtree St.

EDUCATIONAL

SUMMER SCHOOL
RICHARDSON'S
300 SPRING ST.; 24th term 21st June to 21st August. Special hours, both sexes; thoroughness guaranteed. Admitted at any time. Reports. J. A. Richardson, A. M.

BRYAN SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—The Gregg system. Fifty scholarships, $25 each, payable monthly. Complete course, day or night; time unlimited. Temporary quarters, 265 Courtland. Atlanta, Ga. Phone Ivy 1379-L. Thos. L. Bryan, President.

MISS N. N. NORRIS will open her summer school Monday, June 21, 1915, at 641 Highland avenue. Phone Ivy 7857-L.

WANTED—Miscellaneous

CONCRETE MIXER.
WANTED—For rent or purchase a second-hand machine in good working condition without engine with capacity of one bag batch. Give full description, stating condition, point of shipment and price. Address G. T. Whitfield, secretary board State Institutions, Tallahassee, Fla.

WE PAY highest cash prices for household goods, pianos and office furniture; cash advanced on consignment. Central Auction Company, 12 East Mitchell St. Main 2424.

WE BUY HOUSEHOLD and office furniture, Boorstein Furniture Co., 30 Decatur St. Atlanta phone 1824.

WANTED—To buy two pair good second-hand Robidoux cotton scales. Manget-Brannon Co., Newnan, Ga.

DROP a card. Best prices paid for old clothes and shoes. L. Pfeffer, 146 Decatur.

DROP a card; we'll bring cash for shoes and clothing. The Vestiare, 166 Decatur St.

Read The Constitution Want Ads.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

The arrival and departure of passenger trains, Atlanta.
The following schedule figures are published only as information and are not guaranteed:

Atlanta Terminal Station.

*Daily except Sunday. †Sunday only.
Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic.

Effective May 30.	Arrive.	Leave.
Brunswick, Waycross and Thomasville	6:10 am	7:30 am
Brunswick, Waycross and Thomasville	7:10 pm	10:30 pm

Sleeping cars on night trains between Atlanta and Thomasville.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Depart To—
42	West Pt. 8:15 am	35	New Or.. 6:25 am
18	Colum's. 10:55 am	19	Columbus 6:45 am
38	New Or. 11:50 am	33	Montg'y.. 9:10 am
40	New Or.. 2:15 pm	39	New Or.. 2:00 pm
34	Monag'y.. 7:10 pm	17	Columbus 4:05 pm
30	Columbus 7:45 pm	37	New Or.. 5:20 pm
36	New Or. 11:35 pm	41	West Pt. 5:45 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.
"The Right Way."

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Thomasville.	6:25 am	Savannah...	8:00 am
Jacksonville.	6:47 am	Albany.....	8:00 am
Savannah...	6:25 am	Macon.....	12:30 pm
Albany.....	6:26 am	Macon.....	4:00 pm
Jacksonville.	7:40 am	Jacksonville.	8:40 pm
Macon.....	6:25 am	Savannah..	10:20 pm
Macon.....	11:01 am	Valdosta....	8:40 pm
Savannah...	4:20 pm	Jackson'v'e.	10:20 pm
Macon.....	4:15 pm	Thomasv'e.	12:01 am
Albany.....	8:15 pm	Albany.....	12:01 am

City Ticket Office, Fourth National Bank building, Peachtree and Marietta streets. Telephones—Main 490, Standard 157.

Southern Railway.
Premier Carrier of the South.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Depart To—
23	Jackson e.	5:55 am	36 N. Y.... 12:01 am
36	New York	6:05 am	20 Colum's.. 6:15 am
1	Jackson'e	6:10 am	23 Kan. City 6:15 am
12	Shrevep't	6:30 am	1 Chicago.. 6:20 am
17	Toccoa...	8:10 am	12 Rich'd... 6:55 am
26	Heflin...	8:20 am	7 Chatta'a. 7:10 am
8	Rome....	9:45 am	32 Ft. Val'y. 7:15 am
7	Macon...	10:40 am	16 Bruns'k. 7:45 am
27	Ft. Val'y	10:45 am	38 N. Y.... 12:05 pm
21	Colum's.	10:50 am	40 Charl'e. 12:20 pm
40	Memphis	11:15 am	6 Macon.. 12:20 pm
6	Cincin'i.	12:05 pm	29 Birm'm. 12:25 pm
29	N. Y....	12:10 pm	30 N. Y.... 2:25 pm
30	Birm'm..	2:10 pm	15 Rome.... 3:35 pm
5	Macon...	4:15 pm	5 Cincin'i.. 4:25 pm
39	Charl'te.	4:30 pm	18 Toccoa... 4:45 pm
37	N. Y....	5:00 pm	22 Colum'a. 5:10 pm
16	Brun'k..	5:00 pm	39 Memphis. 5:15 pm
31	Ft. Val'y.	8:05 pm	28 Ft. Val'y. 5:20 pm
11	Richm'd.	8:15 pm	10 Macon... 5:30 pm
16	Chatta'a.	9:35 pm	25 Heflin... 5:45 pm
24	Kan. City	9:55 pm	24 Jackso'e 10:05 pm
19	Colum's.	10:25 pm	2 Jackso'e 10:55 pm
2	Chicago.	10:45 pm	11 Shrevp't 11:30 pm

All Trains Run Daily, Central Time.
City Ticket Office, No. 1 Peachtree St.

Union Passenger Station.

*Daily except Sunday. †Sunday only.
Georgia Railroad.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Depart To—
3	Charle'n. 6:10 am	2	Aug. and East.... 7:30 am
3	Wilm'n.. 6:10 am	6	Aug'a.. 12:20 pm
*13	Buckh'd. 7:45 am	8	Augu'a.. 3:30 pm
1	Augusta. 1:00 pm	12	Buckh'd. 6:10 pm
6	Augusta. 4:35 pm	†14	Buckh'd. 5:00 pm
7	New York and Aug. 8:20 pm	4	Charl'n.. 8:45 pm
		4	Wilm'n.. 8:45 pm

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Effective Nov. 22—	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati-Louisville	4:45 pm	12:10 pm
Chicago and Northwest		
Cincinnati and Louisville	7:12 am	9:50 pm
Knoxville via Blue Ridge	7:22 am	5:00 pm
Knoxville via Cartersville	7:12 am	9:50 pm
Knoxville via Cartersville	4:45 pm	5:10 pm
Blue Ridge accommodation	3:40 pm	10:30 am

Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Effective May 30, 1915.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Depart To—
11	N. Y.... 7:00 am	11	Birm'm.. 6:30 am
11	Norfolk.. 7:00 am	30	Monroe.... 7:00 am
11	Washi'n.. 7:00 am	6	N. Y.... 8:00 pm
11	Portsm'h. 7:00 am	6	Wash'n.... 8:00 pm
17	Abbe,S.C. 8:50 am	6	Norfolk... 8:00 pm
6	Birm'm.. 2:30 pm	6	Ports'h... 8:00 pm
27	Memphis 11:10 am	5	N. Y.... 5:20 pm
22	Birm'm.. 11:10 am	23	Birm'm... 3:45 pm
5	N. Y.... 5:00 pm	5	Birm'm.. 5:20 pm
5	Washi'n.. 5:00 pm	5	Memphis. 5:20 pm
5	Norfolk.. 5:00 pm	18	Abbe,S.C. 4:00 pm
5	Portsm'h. 5:00 pm	5	N. Y.... 8:30 pm
12	Birm'm.. 9:00 pm	12	Norfolk.. 8:30 pm
29	Monroe... 8:00 pm	12	Portsm'h. 8:30 pm

City Ticket Office, 88 Peachtree St.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Depart To—
3	Nashville. 7:15 am	94	Chicago.. 8:15 am
73	Rome.... 10:20 am	2	Nashville. 8:35 am
93	Memphis 11:55 am	92	Memphis. 4:55 pm
1	Nashville. 6:35 pm	72	Rome.... 5:15 pm
95	Chicago.. 8:20 pm	4	Nashville. 9:50 pm

No. 95—Dixie Flyer, arrives Terminal Station.

TAXICABS

JUNE WEDDINGS
GIVE US your order for automobiles and relieve yourself of the detail work, as our force is complete.
BELLE ISLE
4 LUCKIE STREET

TAXICABS
EXCELSIOR AUTO COMPANY.
ATL. 3660—8 LUCKIE—I. 322

HOTELS.

HOTEL accommodations in New York city, Chicago and New Orleans at special reduced rates. Address H-28, care Constitution.

RESORTS—Summer and Winter

MRS. J. R. BERTOLETT announces the opening of her houses, FAIR VIEW and GRAY GABLES, Station 27, Atlanticville, S. C.; situated on highest and coolest spot on
SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.
All rooms extend through from front to back. Bathroom, with modern fixtures. Is receiving guests and advises early booking.

POULTRY, SEED AND PET STOCK

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—Chickens, eggs and pure cream butter, assorted and graded. Farmers' Exchange & Elevator Co., Talladega, Ala.

WANTED.
WANTED—Full blood registered Holstein and Jersey cows and calves; Belgian hares, Carneau pigeons and Brown Leghorn pullets. Farmers' Exchange & Elevator Co., Talladega, Ala.

CHICKENS.
FIRST check $12 gets twelve prize-winning Barred Rock hens, one rooster. Cash. Box 124 Clarkesville, Ga.

HOGS.
BERKSHIRE HOGS
BERKSHIRES, of quality, breeding and general excellence. Big bred sows, bred gilts, open gilts, big boars, young boars and pigs of all ages, perfect types, registered and with extended pedigrees, we register more Berkshires than any other breeder in the state. Fair View Farm, Palmetto, Ga.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.
RECLEANED orange cane seed 95c per bushel; Yellow Mammoth Soja Beans, $1.50 per bushel. We also have the following variety seed Irish potatoes for late planting: Lookout Mountain, $1.75 per bushel; Irish Cobbler, $1.50 per bushel; Green Mountain, $1.50 per bushel; Peach Blow, $1.50 per bushel; McCormick, $1.50 per bushel. These are extra fine stock and selected especially for seed purposes. Kirby Seed Company, Gaffney, S. C.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES on Cow Peas and Sorghum seed. B. S. Holden, Ellijay, Ga.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

HORSE AND WAGON
COMPLETE with harness for light delivery, good turnout, cheap; must be sold. 51 Decatur st. Main 1434. Atlanta 2285.

BROKE burros at $5 per head in car load lots, f. o. b. Marfa; just the thing for children, summer resorts and many other purposes. C. O. Thomas, Marfa, Texas.

WANTED—Work for mules, hauling or grading. Gate City Coal Co. Main 666-J.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Drug store, in city of 20,000, for $7,000, part cash, the rest on time. Dandy proposition. Address "Drugs," Box F-403, care Constitution.

WANTED—Conscientious business partner. Out-of-town business makes it necessary to take partner to operate the office. Address H-436, care Constitution.

ON account of not being able to manufacture patentee and sale owner will sell patent right of best farm tool ever on the market. Box 3, Jenkinsburg, Ga.

MR. BUSINESSMAN, the 3-C system equips you to collect bad debts anywhere. Write Continental Collection Company, Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—To purchase established business or interest with services. Address H-434, care Constitution.

COTTON SEED OIL MILL IN GEORGIA FOR LEASE (TWO-PRESS). P. O. Box 1443, ATLANTA.

BALL-BEARING swing hanger; guaranteed noiseless. Acme Specialty Co. Atlanta Tech High school students wanted as agents.

AUCTION SALES

THE SOUTHERN AUCTION AND SALVAGE COMPANY, at 90 South Pryor, will buy or sell your furniture, household goods or piano. Phone Bell Main 2306.

BEFORE 10 TONIGHT

BRING, SEND OR PHONE YOUR WANT AD TO THE CONSTITUTION TO BE INSERTED IN THE SUNDAY EDITION.

MAIN 5000

ASK FOR CLASSIFIED ADV. DEPT.

ATLANTA 5001

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

BUILDING AND REPAIRING.
E. Y. CROCKETT, carpenter work. 160 South Pryor street. Main 3661.

CONTRACTING.
R. J. FAULK, 1018 Century Bldg., contracting, building, repairing; fly screens a specialty. Main 3702.

CEMENT AND TILE WORK.
ALL kinds of cement done on short notice. Prices guaranteed. Bell Main 3183, Atlanta 3342. National Cement and Brick Co.

HAT CLEANING.
OLD HATS MADE NEW — Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail orders given prompt attention.
ACME HATTERS, 20 EAST HUNTER ST.

MATTRESS RENOVATING.
MATTRESS renovating, feathers bought. Shirley Mattress Co., 807 Marietta street. Main 993. Atlanta 1727.

NEW RUBBER TIRES.
PUT on your baby's carriage; repaired, repainted and re-covered. Robert Mitchell, 227-29 Edgewood avenue. Ivy 3076.

PAINTING AND DECORATING.
HOUSE PAINTING AND DECORATING done by J. W. Tomlinson, formerly Tomlinson & Didschuneit. Phone Main 3707-J. 205 Temple Court building.

PAINTING AND WALL TINTING.
T. M. CANNON, 164 Walton street, painting, wall tinting; satisfaction guaranteed. Main 1932.

ROOF REPAIRING.
IF YOUR ROOF LEAKS
CALL M. 237; no money required until it stops leaking.
IF YOUR Roof leaks, call the Roof Doctor, Barnett. Ivy 7238.
MOONEY REPAIRS all kinds. Roofing a specialty; 12 months' guarantee; reasonable rates. Call Ivy 905.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND SUIT CASES RETAILORED AND REPAIRED.
ROUNTREE'S 77 WHITEHALL STREET.
Phones: Bell, Main 1578; Atlanta 1654.

UPHOLSTERY.
MATTRESSES renovated. Telephone Bell Main 4840; Atl. 1476. Meadows & Rogers.
NATIONAL UPHOLSTERING CO. FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED. 141 S. PRYOR ST. BELL PHONE MAIN 113.

WINDOW AND HOUSE CLEANING.
NATIONAL WINDOW CLG. CO. 47 E. Hunter. M. 1175. M. 4579-J.

MEDICAL

MEN'S DISEASES cured. American-European Specialist; finest equipment. Dr. Holbrook, 205-6-7 McKenzie Bldg.

DISEASES of men cured. Dr. Bowen, Specialists, 205 McKenzie building. Bell phone Ivy 8423-J. Atlanta phone 6161-B.

CATARRH of head, stomach, bladder or other organs entirely cured. Write one who had it. P. O. Box 339, Atlanta.

MRS. DR. E. W. SMITH, 238 W. Peachtree. Ivy 469. Diseases of Women and Children. Electric treatment in chronic diseases.

DRESSMAKING—SEWING

PLAIN and fancy dressmaking; reasonable work; guaranteed. 52 Mills street. Atlanta 5746-B.

BOARD AND ROOMS

NORTH SIDE.
ADAIR HOTEL
DINING ROOM.
205 PEACHTREE ST. MRS. E. R. LOWE, PROP. HOME COOKING A SPECIALTY. TWENTY MEALS FOR $5.00
ONLY REFINED PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

477 PEACHTREE ST.
LOVELY, cool rooms, special summer rates; splendid meals served; vegetables and dairy products from my own farm. Phone Ivy 7010.

34 E. ALEXANDER ST.
HAVE fur. upstairs rooms that are strictly private to young men; meals optional; 10 minutes' walk to town. Ivy 5496.

21 W. PEACHTREE PLACE
LARGE rooms and board; also room with sleeping porch; summer rates; walking distance. Phone Ivy 1499-J.

362 PEACHTREE, fine location for summer; large, beautiful, cool rooms; everything good to eat; summer rates. Ivy 6668-J.

85 LUCKIE ST.
TABLE boarders solicited; summer rates. Ivy 3527.

647 PEACHTREE ST., cool summer home, excellent table, hot and cold water, shady lawn; reduced rates. Phone Ivy 6634.

ONE for two connecting front rooms, with or without private bath, private family; delightful summer location; best board. 7 East Eighth street. Ivy 4258-L.

241 W. PEACHTREE—Excellent meals, with or without rooms. Mrs. C. H. Hendry. Ivy 3132.

WANTED—1 or 2 to occupy well furnished front room. Private home. Excellent meals. Phone Ivy 2322-L.

781 Ponce de Leon ave., large front corner room; ideal location for summer; garage accommodations. Phone Ivy 8341.

WANTED—Couple to board, private family, all conveniences. 738 Piedmont avenue. Phone Ivy 3689-L.

BOARD AND ROOMS

NORTH SIDE.
220 Peachtree, The Wilton
HOME COOKING; meal tickets. Miss Kirtley.
DINNER—HOT—25c
MEALS $3.50 per week. 121 Ivy street.

LARGE rooms, en suite, with private bath, spacious verandas, splendid table. 494 Spring street, corner Third. Ivy 1522.

EXCELLENT board and rooms, block of postoffice. Ivy 5606-J. 72 Walton street.

513 PEACHTREE ST., choice second floor rooms, with excellent meals. I. 6133-J.

COOL ROOM, hot water, private family; meals optional; reasonable. Ivy 5359-L.

LARGE, nicely furnished rooms, with meals, if desired. 34 East Alexander street.

COOL room and board, north side home; sleeping porch. Ivy 7348-J.

LARGE, nicely fur. room, with meals optional. 20 Currier st. I. 5035-J.

66 FORREST AVE., 2 fur. front rooms with dressing room; meals optional.

COUPLE for large room; private bath; north side; excellent meals. Ivy 152.

MEALS, Meals, Meals, 25c, $3.50 per week. 67 Luckie street. Main 4055.

COUPLE or young men, large room; Ponce de Leon home. Garage. Ivy 5920-J.

20 Ponce de Leon, beautiful front room, running water, with board. Ivy 719-J.

NICELY fur. rooms, with board. 35 West North ave.; rates reasonable. Ivy 5774-L.

WOULD like to have a few table boarders at 11 West Peachtree place.

514 PEACHTREE—Lovely furnished rooms with excellent meals.

302 Ponce de Leon, large room and bath, with board. Phone Ivy 6454-J.

PRIVATE board, every convenience; very homelike; two young men. Ivy 6257.

SOUTH SIDE.
LARGE cool rooms, with or without board; good location; modern conveniences; walking distance. 150 West Hunter street.

121 CAPITOL SQUARE, nicely fur. rooms; board optional; opposite state capitol; also garage for rent. Main 4339-L.

EXCELLENT rooms, with or without board, private home. 261 Whitehall. Atlanta 3168-A.

CHAMBERLIN HOUSE, handsome rooms, excellent board. 148 Whitehall St. Main 5233.

NICE, cool rooms, with or without board. Phone Main 5172-J. 132 Capitol avenue.

LEGISLATORS, excellent board and room for two or more. 98 Capitol. Main 2612-L.

NICELY furnished room and board, $15 month. 133 Richardson st. Main 3614.

INMAN PARK.
LARGE, COOL, PLEASANT ROOMS, AND MEALS. PRIVATE HOME. IVY 5444.

WEST END.
WEST END PARK HOME; nice fur. room, with board; couple or ladies. West 468.

SUBURBAN.
WANTED—Couple or ladies in refined home in beautiful Sutherland Terrace, exclusive neighborhood, home cooking, cool rooms, all modern conveniences, summer rates; references. Call Decatur 520.

FOR RENT—Rooms

FURNISHED—NORTH SIDE.
THE PICKWICK
TEN STORY AND FIREPROOF.
WELL furnished rooms with connecting bath. Convenient shower bath on each floor. 77 Fairlie St., near Carnegie Library.

WHY WORRY WITH HOUSEKEEPING, WHEN YOU CAN LIVE AT THE IMPERIAL HOTEL CHEAPER; HAVE NO WORRIES, ENJOY COOL ROOMS, GOOD MEALS AND BE COMFORTABLE? SUMMER RATES ARE NOW ON; INVESTIGATE.

OPPOSITE LYRIC THEATER
TWO furnished housekeeping rooms, $3; single bedroom, $1.50; double, $2.50. 37 Carnegie way.

THE MARTINIQUE
FUR. rooms, with bath; coolest house in Atlanta, corner Ellis and Ivy streets.

THE ADOLPH 10½ E. HARRIS ST. Bachelor rooms de luxe; every modern convenience. Ivy 3071.

WANTED—50 men for 30 days. Hotel Hanf, 42½ Decatur st., block from Five Points. Rates 25c and up. Bath free.

SMALL room for gentlemen, adjoining shower bath, back of postoffice. 34 Cone. Ivy 6192.

TWO connecting furnished rooms to four young men, with all conveniences, walking distance. Apply 17 Mills street.

UNUSUALLY attractive summer room, perfect ventilation, connecting bath, private home. Phone Ivy 3765; to gentlemen only.

ROOMMATE by refined young man, separate bed, sleeping porch. 43 W. Peachtree.

20 E. Ellis, nicely fur. room, half block from Aragon hotel. Call Ivy 4858-J.

TWO nicely fur. rooms in private home with couple. Ivy 6709.

LARGE, nicely furnished rooms, next to Y. M. C. A. 69 Luckie street. M. 4065.

NICELY FURNISHED, LARGE, COOL FRONT ROOM. 64 FORREST AVE.

BEST, cleanest, coolest rooms in city; all conveniences. 58 Walton, 11 Cone St.

LARGE nicely fur. rooms, next to Y. M. C. A., 69 Luckie street. M. 4065.

NICELY furnished bed rooms, housekeeping privileges. 56 Williams. Ivy 3365-J.

LARGE, nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences, close in. 52 Williams street.

LARGE room, connecting bath, private family, gentlemen. 25 Currier, cor. Courtland.

FURNISHED front room to two men. $15 per month, together. 14 Mills street.

HAVE a few nicely furnished rooms to ladies or gentlemen at 144 Spring street.

NICELY fur. rooms, 227 Courtland street; legislators solicited, conveniences, close in.

TWO nicely fur. front rooms, reasonable rates. Mrs. Dick, 162 Courtland St.

HAVE some nicely fur. rooms, with meals if desired. 514 Peachtree st.

NICELY fur. rooms to couple or single room. 152 Courtland st.

LARGE, nicely fur. rooms, conveniences, 11 W. Peachtree place. Ivy 554-J.

FURNISHED—SOUTH SIDE.
THREE furnished rooms, bedroom, living and dining room, kitchenette with cabinet and gas stove, nice cozy corner and bathroom, electric lights and gas; a most desirable home. This apartment has to be seen to be appreciated. on Central avenue car line. Apply 25 Dodd avenue, corner Central avenue.

ONE neatly furnshed room and kitchenette, gas stove and sink, private entrance; very cheap to desirable tenants. Apply 25 Dodd ave.

FOR RENT—Large, airy rooms, one block from capitol; rates reasonable; all modern conveniences. 102 Capitol avenue.

APT. of 3 connecting rooms for light housekeeping; also fur. single bedrooms, cheap. 178 S. Pryor st. Main 3021-J.

NICE fur. room in private family to 1 or 2 young men, hot and cold bath. Rates reasonable. 198-A Capitol ave.

TWO ROOMS, furnished for light housekeeping. 15 Cooper street.

NICELY fur. room and kitchenette for light housekeeping. 158 Washington st.

TWO nicely furnished rooms, all modern conveniences. 161 S. Forsyth st.

UNFURNISHED—NORTH SIDE.
ENTIRE second floor of four rooms, bath, electric lights, every convenience, four blocks of Candler building, $20. Phone Ivy 8225.

4 FIRST and 3 second floor rooms; all housekeeping conveniences each; adults only. 164 Courtland. Main 4347-J.

HAVE one unfur. room for light housekeeping. 67 Luckie. Main 4055.

UNFURNISHED—SOUTH SIDE.
FOR RENT—With owner, 2 connecting rooms and kitchenette, with all conveniences. 124 Logan st. Main 1213.

THREE nicely unfurnished rooms, all modern conveniences. 19 York avenue.

UNFURNISHED—WEST END.
THREE large, airy rooms; summer rates; half block of car. Phone West 52-J.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
ONE furnished or unfurnished room with or without board, one block of Terminal station. 21 Markham street.

FURNISHED or unfurnished, with or without meals; all modern conveniences; two delightful upstairs rooms. Ivy 3533-J.

2 OR 3 rooms and kitchenette; conveniences. 115 Forrest ave. Ivy 5749-L.

FOR RENT—Housekeeping Rooms

NORTH SIDE.
NICE, cool room in north side home, with or without kitchenette,

BUSINESS IS GOOD, STATE MERCHANTS

Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Men Prosper and Eastern Concerns Reduce Their Sales Force.

Consistently inconsistent Dame Fashion will be just a little more so than usual this winter, if the prognostications of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants, in session at the Piedmont on Friday, pan out.

After a session of several hours Friday afternoon and a banquet at night Secretary Norman H. Johnson, of Richmond, was able to announce that this winter milady will wear sheer materials. Secretary Johnson, who is an expert in such matters, explained that "sheer materials" means cloth that is very thin and easily penetrated by atmosphere, sunlight, vision and other such intangibles.

"Such a whim of fashion, of course," he said, "is to be expected after a summer of corduroys, white fur neckpieces and velvet-covered hats, to say nothing of stiff collars for women and open-work shirts for men."

Third Division Meeting.

The findings of the merchants, however, consisted also of things more substantial than "sheer materials." It was the third division—there being four divisions in all—which met in Atlanta Friday. This division included South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Every wholesale dry goods member in this territory was represented and the present conditions, with their past "whys?" and future "whats?" were threshed out pretty thoroughly.

It was found that the increase of the business of southern jobbers has been such that many eastern concerns have reduced their sales force in this territory. It was also shown that southern jobbers are able to duplicate novelties and high-grade goods offered by eastern concerns. In other words, substantial competition is going on.

The merchants are of the opinion that, although it is reported that the manufacturers and commission men who are primary controllers of the market, have shortened their terms to the jobbing trade, southern jobbers will not find it necessary to shorten their terms to retailers to an extent so great as might have been anticipated. The better class of southern retail trade, it was pointed out, discount their bills; therefore the shortening of terms on the part of the jobbers will apply only to such retailers as have not been taking discounts. Usual discounts will not be changed.

Retailers Protected.

The general trend of the market shows that cottons and woolens are advancing, but it seems that southern jobbers placed orders early enough to protect retailers on early orders.

Silks will probably not advance, as American manufacturers have increased their facilities for domestic demands and imports have not fallen off as much as had been expected.

The dye situation seems to be responsible for most advances.

Jobbers find that the great readjustment which has taken place since last August is gradually bringing business conditions back to normal.

Bad spring seasons in Florida damaged crops to an extent which has resulted in slight losses in that state.

In Georgia, however, the crops have been successfully marketed and brought good prices, so that Georgia jobbers are feeling decidedly optimistic.

In the last thirty days collections have greatly improved, and there has been a marked decrease in failures. It is believed by the jobbers that the worst is over.

MORTUARY

L. B. Davis, Harlem.

Harlem, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—L. B. Davis, 75 years old, died at the home of his son, W. H. Davis, at Harlem Friday morning. Surviving him are five sons, E. F. and R. W. Davis, of Atlanta, and V. H. and C. L. Davis, of Camak, and one daughter, Mrs. T. J. Wells, of Fitzgerald. Burial will occur at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon at Mount Moriah church, Albany.

Mrs. Crenshaw, Carnesville.

Carnesville, Ga., June 18.—(Special.) Mrs. Martha Crenshaw died at her home three miles north of here yesterday morning and was buried at Hopewell church at 1 o'clock this morning. She was about 85 years old. She leaves, as near relatives, J. T. Crenshaw, of Martin, Ga.; Mrs. M. C. Brock and Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, of this place.

Mrs. A. D. Kay, Toccoa.

Toccoa, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—Mrs. A. D. Kay, who lived near Toccoa, died Wednesday and was interred at the Zebulon cemetery Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Kay had been a resident of Stephens county for a number of years. She is survived by her husband and three children.

Mrs. Annie Anderson.

Mrs. Annie Anderson, aged 73, died at her residence, 329 East Fourth street, Friday morning at 6 o'clock. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Fannie Brown.

Mrs. Lena Liggett.

Mrs. Lena Liggett, aged 40, died at her residence, 828 Marietta street, Friday afternoon. She is survived by her husband, J. S. P. Liggett, and eight children.

Katherine Lester.

Katherine Lester, aged 2 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lester, died at the home of her parents, 167 Davis street, Friday morning at 3 o'clock.

W. H. Davis, Jr.

W. H. Davis, Jr., the 6-weeks'-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davis, 146 Walker street, died Friday night at 7 o'clock.

BELIEVE LEE NEGRO WAS SHOT BY HENSON

It is now the belief of city detectives that a negro by the name of Henry Lee, who died at the Grady hospital early Friday morning, from gunshot wounds, was wounded Wednesday night by Charles A. Henson, of 94 Milledge avenue, when Mr. Henson and his son routed two burglars who were attempting to break into his residence.

Lee admitted to Detectives Sturdivant and Chewning shortly before his death that he was wounded in the neighborhood of 94 Milledge avenue.

Watson to Speak.

International Secretary J. B. Watson, of the Young Men's Christian association, will be the speaker at the men's meeting Sunday at the Odd Fellows' auditorium at 3:30 o'clock. Professor Watson has made the work of the Y. M. C. A. a special study, and a treat will be in store for the men of the city. He will discuss "The Distinctive Work of the Y. M. C. A." The present series of meetings has been well attended, and much good has been accomplished. The workers' conference will be held Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at which time reports of the past week's work will be made. A special effort is being put forth to raise $3,000 more on the building fund, so that the work might begin on the new building.

NORTH GEORGIA FORMS HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

Walker, Chattooga, Floyd and Bartow Organize and Name Officers.

Rome, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—The North Georgia Dixie Highway association, western route, is the name officially selected by the organization of the four counties along the Rome route between Chattanooga and Cartersville.

Representatives of Walker, Chattooga, Floyd and Bartow counties have organized by the selection of J. M. Bellah, of Chattooga, as chairman, and J. P. Shattuck, of Walker, as secretary. Secretary Shattuck will draft the constitution and by-laws for the association, which will be voted on at a meeting to be held here July 5.

Reports from the various counties are encouring as to the work being done in the construction of the highway. Walker county will place a chaingang of thirty convicts with improved road machinery at work on July 1 to build south from LaFayette, to Chattooga line. Chattooga county has completed the stretch between Summerville and Taylor's Ridge, and will continue the work by direct taxation. These counties are considering bond issues, and an election will be held to vote on the issuance of $75,000 for the purpose of road improvement in Walker county.

The roads in Floyd county from Chattooga to the Bartow county line is practically completed. A chaingang of sixty men is now working on the road north of Rome and is within a few miles of the city. Bartow county will consolidate its two chaingangs of sixty men and put them to work on the Dixie Highway on September 1st.

CONCRETE FOUNDATION BEATEN IN COMMITTEE

The street committee, Friday, with only one dissenting vote, that of George Freeman, of the third ward, voted to rescind an ordinance recently introduced in general council by Alderman Albert Thomson and providing that the street railway company be forced to lay a solid concrete foundation under all of their tracks.

President Preston Arkwright, of the Georgia Railway and Power company, appeared before the committee and discussed at length the relative value of concrete over rolled ballast. He submitted facts and figures showing that concrete had proved unsuccessful in many cities and that the majority of them were using ballast.

The ordinance will be submitted to general council Monday afternoon with the recommendation that it be rescinded.

PLAN COUNTRY CLUBS FOR WORKING GIRLS

Mrs. George Hardington has donated the use of her tea house on the Marietta road, near the river, for the use of girl members of the Atlanta Young Women's Christian association during the summer months, and under the supervision of the Young Women's Christian association officials the place will be made into a country club for the working girls.

Many week-end parties and excursions to the new Young Women's Christian association country club have been planned, and the first will leave the city Saturday, June 26.

Meals will be served at the camp at a nominal price, all members of the Young Women's Christian association being eligible.

ACTION OF INNES IN PULLING TEETH PUZZLES OFFICERS

Did compliance with some law of mysticism—of which he is a devout disciple—prompt Victor E. Innes, a suspect in the famous Nelms sisters mystery, to extract two sound and normal teeth within a few moments following advice that the United States supreme hour had denied him privilege of a reduced bail?

It is a qustion that has stirred San Antonio, Texas, in which city Innes and his wife are imprisoned awaiting action of the United States courts on their extradition resistance. Mrs. John W. Nelms Friday received a telegram describing the action of the prisoner—that when he received a wire from Washington telling of the supreme court's action, he deliberately affixed a cord to two of his front teeth, tied the other end to a bar of his cell, then jerked out both teeth, each of which, on examination, proved to be sound and normal.

The prisoner would offer no explanation of his act.

Innes, for years, has been a student of mysticism and spiritualism. San Antonio newspapers have advanced the speculation: Was the act committed in atonement, or does it indicate signs of mntal aberration? The health of both Innes and his wife is known to be rapidly on the decline, due to their long imprisonment.



Had Consumption 2 Years Now Well As Ever

"I was afflicted with tuberculosis for two years. Had two doctors for 18 months. Was unable to attend to my work. Could not walk two blocks without resting.

"I read in a paper about Lung-Vita and commenced taking the remedy. After one month's treatment I was able to resume my work. Have gained 65 pounds since I began taking Lung-Vita.

"I can conscientiously recommend Lung-Vita to anyone afflicted with Tuberculosis. I am sure it will do for them what it has done for me." That is what Walter Justice says. He lives at 422 Fifth Ave. N., Nashville, Tenn.

LUNG-VITA Conquers Consumption

by destroying the tuberculosis germs and by building up and strengthening the weakened tissues. It is not a temporary stimulant. Contains no poison or habit-forming drugs. If you have lung trouble or asthma,

Get LUNG-VITA from Your Druggist and Get Well

If you are still in doubt and want more proof, write to Nashville Medicine Co., 206 Stoger Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

Druggists Supplied by Atlanta Jobbers

LODGE NOTICE

A special communication of Pythagoras Lodge, No. 41, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Temple, Decatur, Ga., 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, G. C. Tumlin. A full attendance is desired. By order

H. R. JEWETT, W. M.

E. H. MASON, Secretary.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

DAVIS—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Strickland and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis are invited to attend the funeral of W. H. Davis, Jr., this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence, No. 146 Walker street. Interment at Greenwood. Pallbearers will meet at Harry G. Poole's at 2:15 o'clock.

TUMLIN—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Tumlin, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Tumlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tumlin, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Tumlin, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Tumlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tumlin, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Barker, Heflin, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Garner and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Vaughn, Hopewell, Ala., are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. James C. Tumlin from the residence, 644 Ponce de Leon avenue, at 2:30 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon. Interment at West View. Harry G. Poole, funeral director, in charge.

VANNERSON—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vannerson, Mrs. Josephine, Louise, Ruth and Eliza Vannersom, Messrs. George C., Marion L., W. H. Jr., and Edwin M. Vannerson, Mrs. J. H. Vannerson, Messrs. Harry L. and Jack Vannerson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cheney, Corsicana, Texas, and Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Ficklin are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. W. H. Vannerson this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock from the residence, 182 Angier avenue, Rev. J. B. Ficklin officiating. Interment West View. The following pallbearers are requested to meet at Greenberg & Bond Co.'s at 3:15 p. m: Mr. W. D. Williamson, Mr. W. W. Summerlin, Mr. F. P. H. Akers, Mr. F. A. Smillie, Mr. W. H. Emmett, Mr. J. T. DeJarnette.

The Daylight Corner

TRUE VALUES — ATLANTA RETAIL HARDWARE ASSOCIATION

This is the only store in Atlanta where an Eiseman is actively in the business.

Quality Men's Quality

Palm Beach Suits

Silk Suits

Mohair Suits

The purpose of this advertisement is to call your attention to the QUALITY of our Palm Beach Suits—Silk Suits—and Cravenetted Mohair Suits.

Our motto is: "Not how cheap—but how good"—and this motto is exemplified in these feather-weight suits for men.

J. Eiseman & Sons Co

No. 1 WHITEHALL "THE DAYLIGHT CORNER"

The Daylight Corner — One Whitehall St.

FOR SALE

This modern 8-room home, located on a nice, quiet corner in Inman Park, has been placed with us to be sold for what it will bring.

No. 169 Cleburne avenue, corner Cleburne Terrace. A convenient distance from car line and city school.

Make us an offer. We will submit it, regardless of what it is.

Forrest & George Adair

Loan Agents for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

WEYMAN & CONNORS

Mortgage Loans on Atlanta Real Estate

Established 1890. Trust Co. of Ga. Bldg.

"Five Seconds From Five Points"

IT IS PERFECT

For twenty-five years the choice of those who demand an economic INKSTAND-- one that is non-evaporating and works with automatic precision, that inks the pen perfectly, that keeps the ink pure and fresh, and "Earns Its Position On Any Desk" has been the

DAVIS AUTOMATIC INKSTAND

Prices range from 75¢ to $16.00

Foote & Davies Co.

Everything For The Office

WHAT IS A TRADING STATEMENT?

It should be designed to show the Gross Profits on trading. That is, the excess of the amount charged for goods sold over their purchase price, together with any expenses attendant on their acquisition. A grocery firm, for instance, prepares a Trading Statement at the end of the year to show what it has made or lost by selling goods. In preparing such a statement the services of a Certified Public Accountant are valuable in locating leaks and tightening loose joints.

JOEL HUNTER & CO.

Certified Public Accountants.

Atlanta 16

692 SOUTH PRYOR STREET

Six-room house on a lot 50x175. Good house with plenty of shade. Price $2,750. Purchaser can assume loan of $1,300, 6 per cent, and get reasonable terms on balance. This is well worth the price and will bear full investigation.

BENJAMIN D. WATKINS

SECOND FLOOR, FOURTH NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

Main 772. Main 2016. Ivy 1600.

TWO VACANT LOTS 70 x 300

BEST PART OF PEACHTREE ROAD.

All conveniences, including flaming arc street lights. For quick sale $5,250 each. This is $2,000 under value. You will never has this chance again.

E. RIVERS REALTY COMPANY

8 WEST ~~ALA~~BAMA STREET.

WANTED!

Storeroom on east side of Peachtree street, between Alabama and Auburn avenue. Will take possession on 1st of September. Responsible party.

J. GREGORY MURPHY

PETERS BUILDING. MAIN 3026.

MONEY

For first mortgage loans on real estate in Atlanta and vicinity. Very lowest rates and quick service.

AARON HAAS, SON & HOWELL Candler Bldg. Ivy 4452 Ivy 4453

FRUIT AND PRODUCE MERCHANT

City Salesman, now connected with large Atlanta concern would like to make connection with reliable fruit and produce merchant. In position to control considerable outside stuff. Also outlet for individual products. Address Salesman, H-443, Constitution.

100% EFFICIENCY GUARANTEED FOR DRINKING MEN

WE WILL REFUND the entire amount paid at ATLANTA NEAL INSTITUTE, 229 Woodward Ave., to any patient who is not entirely satisfied himself that he is perfectly cured and that his former 100 per cent efficiency has been restored at end of

The Neal Three-Day Treatment

YOUR STORAGE ORDER

Will receive prompt attention if placed with us. Your goods will be handled by competent men.

JOHN J. WOODSIDE STORAGE CO., Inc.

NEW CADILLAC EIGHT

Never been out of showroom. Will sell at bargain.

Apply 45-49 Peachtree

AMUSEMENTS

ATLANTA'S BUSY THEATER.

FORSYTH Daily Matinee 2:30 Evenings at 8:30

THE RIGOLETTI BROS., CHARLEY GRAPEWIN & ANNA CHANCE, DIERO, KEYSTONE TRIO AND OTHERS.

ORDER SEATS QUICK.

THE STRAND The House of Quality

TODAY.

COURTNEY FOOTE,

Supported by Thomas Jefferson and Gladys Brockwell, in

"UP FROM THE DEPTHS."

A Great Mutual Master Picture.

CAROLINA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

ATLANTA, GA.

Wholesale Lumber, Shingles, Laths. Slate-coated Asphalt Shingles. Acme Plaster, Keystone White Lime, Hydrated Lime, Standard Cement.

MORPHINE

Opium, Whiskey and Drug Habits treated at Home or at Sanitarium. Book on subject Free. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, 7 -N, Victor Sanitarium, Atlanta, Georgia.

COFFEE COUNTY FARMS ADVERTISED IN NORTH

Douglas, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—The chamber of commerce, extending its advertising of Coffee county farms and lands, using German and Swedish papers in the north and west, is still receiving letters of inquiry by the hundred. H. A. Smith, secretary, has already listed a number of farms and tracts with the chamber, and with the compress and canning factory assured, he sees a gilt-edged future for this section and county.

Iowa has nine cities under commission government.

We must close in ten days—July 1. All of our extensive line of Gents' Furnishings must be sold. ALL PRICES ARE CUT IN HALF.



This is a sale brimful of useful things—smart patterns, best styles and substantial qualities. These rock bottom prices are attached to goods whose qualities are worthy of our reputation for reliability.

Startling Values in Shirts

These shirts are easily the equal of those sold around town at one-third higher prices. Cool and comfortable. Beautiful, lustrous stripes in exquisite colorings. Soft negligee styles with double turn-back cuffs.



PRICES:

$5.00 Silk Shirts $3.25
$4.00 Silk Shirts $2.65
$3.00 Madras Shirts . . $2.00
$2.00 Madras Shirts . . $1.35
$1.50 Madras Shirts . . $1.00

HATS

75c $1.00 $1.50

1-2 Off

Light-weight Palm Beach Crush Hats and Silk Caps. This sale should attract crowds of men. The prices are sufficiently low to justify the purchase of several hats.

Men's Hose

"Onyx" and "Notaseme"
Silk 50c Lisle 25c

1-2 Off

Now, at the height of the season when silk hose are most desirable, these prices should prove tempting.

Pajamas

$1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.50, $5.

1-2 Off

Plain and colored stripes. Made of wonderful soft mercerized madras. Just the sleeping garment to wear now.

UNDERWEAR

"Rocking Chair" and "Scriven's."
2-piece, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
2-piece Silks, $2.50.
Union Suits, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00.

1-2 Off

Fine light weights. Long and short sleeves and sleeveless styles. These standard makes should attract thrifty buyers.

Neckwear

Silk and Washable

Four-in-Hands and Bows. Big values. Great variety in guaranteed fast colors. Newest patterns.

50c Ties 25c

Special lot at 15c—2 for 25c.



COLLARS: "Lion" and "Arrow" Brands, 10c each. BELTS at half price.
PALM BEACH SUITS: Genuine, stylish cuts. All sizes. Big bargains, $5.00.
FULL DRESS ACCESSORIES: Shirts, Vests, Chains—everything required—at HALF PRICE.
SILK UMBRELLAS at half price. GLOVES: Big selection. Best makes. HALF PRICE.

$15.00 A number of very fine $35.00 tailored-to-order suits to be sacrificed at $15. These suits are made of best fabrics, light and heavy, finest patterns and very stylish shapes. These remain undelivered with us because of the financial embarrassment of the original purchasers.

On and after July 1st., our Exclusive Tailoring Establishment will be upstairs over our present location. Take elevator in Peters Building. We will continue making $35.00 built-in-value suits.



CARTER ELECTRIC COMPANY

72 N. Broad St. Phone Ivy 5666

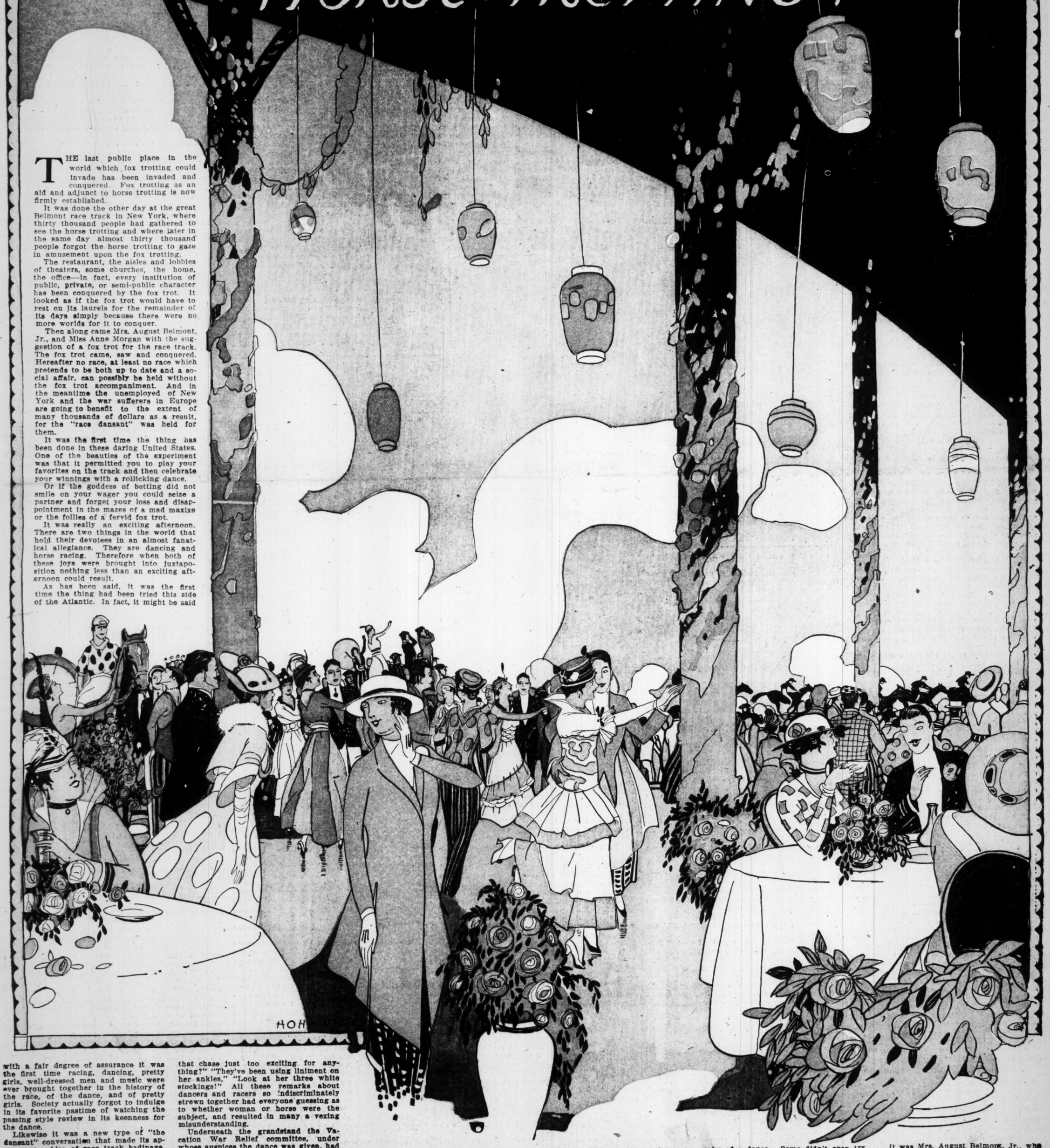
SPECIAL COLOR SECTION

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

SPECIAL COLOR SECTION

FIVE CENTS — ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1915. — FIVE CENTS

FOX TROTTING TO AID HORSE TROTTING!



THE last public place in the world which fox trotting could invade has been invaded and conquered. Fox trotting as an aid and adjunct to horse trotting is now firmly established.

It was done the other day at the great Belmont race track in New York, where thirty thousand people had gathered to see the horse trotting and where later in the same day almost thirty thousand people forgot the horse trotting to gaze in amusement upon the fox trotting.

The restaurant, the aisles and lobbies of theaters, some churches, the home, the office—in fact, every institution of public, private, or semi-public character has been conquered by the fox trot. It looked as if the fox trot would have to rest on its laurels for the remainder of its days simply because there were no more worlds for it to conquer.

Then along came Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., and Miss Anne Morgan with the suggestion of a fox trot for the race track. The fox trot came, saw and conquered. Hereafter no race, at least no race which pretends to be both up to date and a social affair, can possibly be held without the fox trot accompaniment. And in the meantime the unemployed of New York and the war sufferers in Europe are going to benefit to the extent of many thousands of dollars as a result, for the "race dansant" was held for them.

It was the first time the thing has been done in these daring United States. One of the beauties of the experiment was that it permitted you to play your favorites on the track and then celebrate your winnings with a rollicking dance.

Or if the goddess of betting did not smile on your wager you could seize a partner and forget your loss and disappointment in the mazes of a mad maxixe or the follies of a fervid fox trot.

It was really an exciting afternoon. There are two things in the world that hold their devotees in an almost fanatical allegiance. They are dancing and horse racing. Therefore when both of these joys were brought into juxtaposition nothing less than an exciting afternoon could result.

As has been said, it was the first time the thing had been tried this side of the Atlantic. In fact, it might be said with a fair degree of assurance it was the first time racing, dancing, pretty girls, well-dressed men and music were ever brought together in the history of the race, of the dance, and of pretty girls. Society actually forgot to indulge in its favorite pastime of watching the passing style review in its keenness for the dance.

Likewise it was a new type of "the dansant" conversation that made its appearance. Also of race track badinage. "Didn't Sand Marsh make a grand showing in the last one?" "Isn't she light on her feet?" "What do you suppose that girlie would bring at auction?" "Look at her step," "Fine wind she's got!" "Look how he's holding her in!" "Wasn't that chase just too exciting for anything?" "They've been using liniment on her ankles," "Look at her three white stockings!" All these remarks about dancers and racers so indiscriminately strewn together had everyone guessing as to whether woman or horse were the subject, and resulted in many a vexing misunderstanding.

Underneath the grandstand the Vacation War Relief committee, under whose auspices the dance was given, had set up a platform, enclosed it suitably from the gaze of the multitude who did not have quite enough in their pockets to take advantage of it, and sprinkled the whole platform with dainty tea tables, with shining white tablecloths and napkins and shining silver and glasses.

The largest crowd that ever watched a race at the Belmont race track—a track which, by the way, has held many a record crowd — watched the dancers in good-natured approval and interest. There was of course a sprinkling of dyed-in-the-wool race fans who looked with supremest contempt upon the maids and men who could ignore or neglect for a few moments a race for the sake of a dance. Some didn't even try to hide their contempt and displeasure. But they were far in the minority. They were all but lost in the crowd who were eminently in favor of the innovation and encouraged it with applause.

It was Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., who originated the idea of the race dansant. Miss Anne Morgan was treasurer of the committee who got the people together, and Miss Ruth Shaw Kennedy was its secretary.

THE BLACK BOX

by E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

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FOURTEENTH INSTALLMENT

SYNOPSIS.

Sanford Quest, master criminologist of the world, finds that in bringing to justice Macdougal, the murderer of Lord Ashleigh's daughter, he has but just begun a life-and-death struggle with a mysterious master criminal. In a hidden hut in Professor Ashleigh's garden he has seen an ape skeleton and a living creature, half monkey, half man, destroyed by fire. In his rooms have appeared black boxes containing notes, signed by a pair of armless hands. Laura and Lenora, his assistants, suspect Craig, the professor's servant, of a double murder. The black boxes continue to appear in uncanny fashion. Craig, trapped, escapes to England. Quest, Lenora and professor follow him. Lord Ashleigh is murdered by the Hands. Craig, captured, escapes to Port Said. Quest and his party follow, and beyond into the desert. They are captured by Mongars, escape with Craig as their captive, and turn him over to Inspector French in San Francisco. He escapes in a train wreck, outgenerals his pursuers, and starts back to New York.

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE

CHAPTER XXXI.

There was a peculiar, almost foreboding, silence about the camp that morning when Laura returned from her early ride. The only living person to be seen was the Chinaman, sitting on a stool in front of the wagon with a dish of potatoes between his knees.

"Say, where's everyone?" Laura sung out, after she had looked into Lenora's tent and found it empty.

The Chinaman looked up at her malevolently.

"All gone," he announced. "Cowboys gone workee. Missee gone hurry up find Mr. Quest."

Laura hesitated, puzzled. Just then the professor came cantering in with a bundle of grass in his hand. He glanced down at the Chinaman.

"Good morning, Miss Laura!" he said. "You don't seem to be getting on with our friend here," he added in an undertone.

"Pshaw!" she answered. "Who cares what a chink thinks! The fellow's an idiot. I'm worried, professor. Lenora's gone out after Mr. Quest and the inspector. She wasn't fit to ride a horse. I can't make out why she's attempted it."

The professor unslung some field-glasses from his shoulder and gazed steadily southward.

"It is just possible," he said, softly, "that she may have received a warning of that."

He pointed with his forefinger. Laura peered forward. There was something which seemed to be just a faint cloud upon the horizon. The professor handed her his glasses.

"Why, it's a fire!" she cried.

The professor nodded.

"Just a prairie fire," he replied—"very dangerous, thought, these dry seasons. The flames move so quickly that if you happen to be in a certain position you might easily get cut off."

Laura turned her horse round.

"Come on, professor!" she exclaimed. "That's what it is. Lenora's gone to try and warn the others."

They rode to the very edge of the tract of country which was temporarily enveloped with smoke and flame. Here they pulled in their horses and the professor looked thoughtfully through his field-glasses.

Laura gave a little cry and pointed with her riding whip. About twenty yards farther on, by the side of the road, was a small white object. She cantered on, swung herself from her horse and picked it up.

"Lenora's handkerchief!" she cried.

The professor waved his arm westward.

"Here come Quest and the inspector. They are making a circuit to avoid the fire."

They galloped across the rough country towards the little party, who were now clearly in sight.

From the center of one of the burning patches they saw a riderless horse gallop out, stop for a moment with his head almost between his forelegs, shake himself furiously and gallop blindly on again.

Laura would have turned her horse, but the professor checked her.

"Let us wait for Quest," he advised. "They are close here."

The cowboy, riding a little behind the two others, had unlimbered his lariat, and, while they watched, swung it over his head and secured the runaway. Quest galloped up to where Laura and the professor were waving frantically.

"Say, that's some fire!" Quest exclaimed. "Did you people come out to see it?"

"No, we came to find Lenora!" Laura answered, breathlessly. "That's her horse. She started to meet you. She must be somewhere—"

"Lenora?" Quest interrupted, fiercely. "What do you mean?"

"When I got back to the camp," Laura continued, rapidly, "there wasn't a soul there except the Chinaman. He told me that Lenora had ridden off a few minutes before to find you. We came to look for her. We found her handkerchief on the road there, and that's her horse."

Quest did not wait for another word. He jumped a rough bush of scrub on the right-hand side, galloped over the ground, which was already hot with the coming fire, and followed along down the road by which Lenora had passed. When he came to the first bend, he could hear the roar of flames in the trees. A volume of smoke almost blinded him; his horse became wholly unmanageable. He slipped from the saddle and ran on, staggering from right to left like a drunken man. About forty yards along the road, Lenora was lying in the dust. A volume of smoke rushed over her. The tree under which she had collapsed was already afire. A twig fell from it as Quest staggered up, and her skirt began to smoulder. He tore off his coat, wrapped it around her, beat out the fire which was already blazing at her feet and snatched her into his arms. She opened her eyes for a moment.

"Where are we?" she whispered. "The fire!"

"That's all right," Quest shouted. "We'll be out of it in a moment. Hold tight to my neck."

He braced himself for a supreme effort and ran along the pathway. His feet were blistered with the heat, there was a great burn on one of his arms. At last, however, he passed out of the danger zone and staggered up to where the professor, the inspector and Laura were waiting.

"Say, that was a close shave," he faltered, as he laid Lenora upon the ground. "Another five minutes—well, we won't talk about it. Let's lift her on to your horse, Laura, and get back to the camp."

CHAPTER XXXII.

The professor laid down his book and gazed with an amiable smile towards Quest and Lenora.

"I fear," he remarked, dolefully, "that my little treatise on the fauna of the Northern Orinoco scarcely appeals to you, Mr. Quest."

Quest, whose arm was in a sling, but who was otherwise none the worse for his recent adventure, pointed out of the tent.

"Don't you believe it, professor," he begged. "I've been listening to every word. But say, Lenora, just look at Laura and French!"

They all three peered anxiously out of the opening of the tent. Laura and the inspector were very slowly approaching the cook wagon. Laura was carrying a large bunch of wild flowers, one of which she was in the act of fastening in French's buttonhole.

"That fellow French has got grit," Quest declared. "He sticks to it all the time. He'll win out with Laura in the end, you mark my words."

"I hope he will," Lenora said. "She's a dear girl, although she has got an idea into her head that she hates men and lovemaking. I think the inspector's just the man for her."

"We've wired for them to meet Craig," Quest said after a short silence. "I only hope they don't let him slip through their fingers. I haven't much faith in his promise to turn up at the professor's. Let's see what Laura and French have to say."

. . .

"Can't see any sense in staying on here any longer," was French's immediate decision, "so long as you two invalids feel that you can stick the journey. Besides, we're using up these fellows' hospitality."

"We'll get everything in order tonight," Laura decided, "and start first thing tomorrow."

They busied themselves for the next hour or two, making preparations. After their evening meal



1—"He Fought Too Hard," Quest Said Gravely, "He Is Dead."
2—"I Caught the Girl Trying to Make Her Way Into the House.
3—"I Cannot Tell You Anything More Than That. Good-by."

the two men walked with Lenora and Laura to their tent.

"I think you girls had better go to bed," Quest suggested. "Try and get a long night's sleep."

"That's all very well," French remarked, "but it's only eight o'clock. What about a stroll, Miss Laura, just up to the ridge?"

Laura hesitated for a moment and glanced towards Lenora.

"Please go," the latter begged. "I really don't feel like going to sleep just yet."

"I'll look after Lenora," Quest promised. "You have your walk. There's the professor sitting outside his tent. Wouldn't you like to take him with you?"

Laura glanced indignantly at him as they strolled out, and Lenora laughed softly.

"How dared you suggest such a thing!" she murmured to Quest. "Do look at them. The inspector wants her to take his watch and she can't quite make up her mind about it. Why, Laura's getting positively frivolous."

When the inspector returned Quest handed him a telegram:

To Inspector French, Alliguez, N. M.:

Very sorry. Craig gave us slip after leaving depot. Niece disappeared from address given. No clues at present. When are you returning?

French swore softly for a moment. Then he dropped into a chair.

"This," he declared, "is our unlucky evening."

CHAPTER XXXIII.

The woman who had just laid the cloth for a homely evening meal smiled across at the girl who stood at the window.

"It's all ready now directly your uncle comes home," she announced.

Mrs. Malony came to the girl's side.

"Your poor uncle looks as though a little peace would do him good," she remarked.

The girl sighed.

"If only I could do something for him!" she murmured.

"He's in some kind of trouble, I think," Mrs. Malony observed. "He is not what you might call a communicative person, but it's easy to see that he is far from being happy in himself. You'll ring when you're ready, Miss Mary?"

The door was suddenly opened and Craig entered. He was very pale and a little out of breath. Before he closed the door he listened for a moment.

"Look across the road," he begged. "Tell me if there is a man in a blue serge suit and a bowler hat, smoking a cigar, looking across here."

Mrs. Malony and the girl both obeyed. The girl was the first to speak.

"Yes," she announced. "He is looking straight at these windows."

Craig groaned and sank down upon a chair.

"Leave us, if you please, Mrs. Malony," he ordered. "I'll ring when I'm ready."

The landlady left the room silently. The girl came over to her uncle and threw her arm around his neck.

He patted her head, felt in his pocket and drew out a little paper bag, from which he shook a bunch of violets. The girl pinned them in her frock with a little cry of pleasure.

"How kind you are to me!" she exclaimed. "You think of everything!"

He sighed and leaned back wearily.

"If I had had you for a little longer, Mary," he said, "perhaps I should have been a better man. Go to the window, please, and tell me if that man is still there."

She crossed the room with light footsteps. Presently she returned.

"He is just crossing the street," she announced. "I think that he seems to be coming here."

Craig took the girl for a minute into his arms.

"Good-by, dear," he said. "I want you to take this paper and keep it carefully. You will be cared for always, but I must go."

"But where must you go?" she asked, bewildered.

"I have an appointment at Professor Ashleigh's," he told her. "I cannot tell you anything more than that. Good-by."

He kissed her for a moment passionately. Then suddenly he tore himself away. She heard him run lightly down the stairs. Some instinct led her to the back window. She saw him emerge from the house and pass down the yard. Then she went to the front. The man in the blue serge was talking to the landlady below. She sank into a chair, puzzled and unhappy. Then she heard heavy footsteps. The door was opened. The man in the blue serge suit entered, followed by the protesting landlady.

"There's no sense in coming here to worry the young lady," Mrs. Malony declared, irritably. "As for Mr. Craig, I told you that he'd gone out."

"Gone out, eh?" the man repeated, speaking in a thick, disagreeable tone. "Why, I watched him in here not ten minutes ago. Now then, young lady, guess you'd better cough up the truth. Where's this precious uncle of yours?"

"My uncle has gone out," the girl replied, drawing herself up. "He left five minutes ago."

"What's that in your hand?" he demanded.

"Something my uncle gave me before he went out," the girl replied. "I haven't looked at it yet myself."

"Give it here," he ordered.

She spread it out upon the table.

"You may look at it if you choose," she agreed. "My uncle did not tell me not to show it to anyone."

They read it together. The few lines seemed to be written with great care. They took, indeed, the form of a legal document, to which was affixed the seal of a notary and the name of a witness:

I, John Craig, being about to receive the just punishment for all my sins, hereby bequeath to my niece, Mary Carlton, all moneys and property belonging to me, a list of which she will find at this address. I make one condition only of my bequest, and I beg my niece to fervently respect it. It is that she never of her own consent or knowledge speak to anyone of the name of Ashleigh, or associate with any of that name.

JOHN CRAIG.

The man folded up the paper.

"I'll take care of this," he said. "It's yours, right enough. We'll just need to borrow it for a time. Go and get your hat and coat on, miss."

"I shall not," the girl objected. "My uncle told me, if anything happened to him, that I was to remain here."

"And remain here she shall, as long as she likes," Mrs. Malony insisted. "I've given my promise, too, to look after her, and Mr. Craig knows that I am an honest woman."

"You may be that," the man replied, "but it's just as well for you both to understand this. I'm from the police and what I say goes. No harm will come to the girl, Mrs. Malony, and she shall come back here, but for the present she is going to accompany me to headquarters. If you make any trouble, I only have to blow my whistle and I can fill your house with policemen."

"I'll go," the girl whispered.

In silence she put on her hat and coat, in silence she drove with him to the police station, where she was shown at once into an inspector's office. The man who had brought her whispered for a moment or two with his chief and handed him the paper. Inspector French read it and whistled softly. He took up the telephone by his side, still staring at the paper in his hand.

"Say, you've something of a find here," he remarked to the plain-clothes man. "Put me through to Mr. Quest, please," he added, speaking into the receiver.

The two men whispered together. The girl stole from her place and turned over rapidly the pages of a directory which was on the round table before her. She found the "A's" quickly. Her eye fell upon the name of Ashleigh. She repeated the address to herself and glanced around. The two men were still whispering. For the moment she was forgotten. She stole on tiptoe across the room, ran down the stone steps and hastened into the street.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The professor, who was comfortably seated in Quest's favorite easy chair, glanced at his watch and shook his head.

"I am afraid, my friend," he said, "that Craig's nerve has failed him. A voluntary surrender was perhaps too much to hope for."

Quest smoked for a moment in silence.

His servant entered bearing a note.

"This was left a few minutes ago, sir," he announced, "by a messenger boy. There was no answer required."

The man retired. Quest unfolded the sheet of paper. His expression suddenly changed.

"Listen!" he exclaimed:

To Sanford Quest:

Gather your people in Professor Ashleigh's library at ten o'clock tonight. I will be there and tell you my whole story. JOHN CRAIG.

The professor sat for a moment speechless.

"Then he meant it, after all!" he exclaimed at last.

"Seems like it," Quest admitted. "I'll just telephone to French."

The professor rose to his feet, knocked the ash from his cigar, struggled into his coat and took up his hat. Then he waited until Quest had completed his conversation. The latter's face had grown grave and puzzled. It was obvious that he was receiving information of some importance.

He put down the instrument at last with a curt word of farewell.

The professor moved towards the door.

"If only this may prove to be the end!" he sighed.

Quest spent the next hour or so in restless deliberations. There were still many things which puzzled him. At about a quarter past nine Lenora and Laura arrived, dressed for their expedition.

"I'm afraid we are in for a bad thunderstorm, girls," Quest remarked.

Laura laughed.

"Who cares? The automobile's there, Mr. Quest."

"Let's go, then," he replied.

They descended into the street and drove to the professor's house in silence. Even Laura was feeling the strain of these last hours of anxiety. On the way they picked up French and a plain-clothes man and the whole party arrived at their destination just as the storm broke. The professor met them in the hall. He, too, seemed to have lost to some extent his customary equanimity.

"Come this way, my friends," he invited. "If Craig keeps his word, he will be here now within a few minutes. This way."

They followed him into the library. Chairs were arranged around the table in the middle of the room and they all sat down. The professor took out his watch. It was five minutes to ten.

"In a few minutes," he continued solemnly, "this weight is to be lifted from the minds of all of us. I have come to the conclusion that on this occasion Craig will keep his word. I am not sure, mind, but I believe that he is in the house at this present moment. I have heard movements in the room which belonged to him. I have not interfered. I have been content to wait."

"He has at least not tried escape," Quest remarked. "French here brought news of him. He has been living with his niece very quietly, but without any particular attempt at concealment or any signs of wishing to leave the city."

"I had that girl brought to my office," French remarked, "barely an hour ago, but she slipped away while we were talking. Say, what's that?"

They all rose quickly to their feet. In a momentary lull of the storm they could hear distinctly a girl's shrill calling from outside, followed by the clamor of angry voices.

"Gee! I bet that's the girl," French exclaimed. "She'd been looking up the professor's address in a directory."

They all hurried out into the hall. The plain-clothes man whom they had left on guard was standing there with his hand upon Craig's collar. The girl, sobbing bitterly, was clinging to his arm. Craig was making desperate efforts to escape. Directly he saw the little party issue from the library, however, the strength seemed to pass from his limbs. He remained in the clutches of his captor, limp and helpless.

"I caught the girl trying to make her way into the house," the latter explained. "She called out and this man came running downstairs, right into my arms."

"It is quite all right," the professor said, in a dignified tone. "You may release them both. Craig was on his way to keep an appointment here at ten o'clock. Quest, will you and the inspector bring him in? Let us resume our places at the table."

The little procession made its way down the hall. The girl was still clinging to her uncle.

"What are they going to do to you, these people?" she sobbed. "They sha'n't hurt you. They sha'n't!"

Lenora passed her arm around the girl.

"Of course not, dear," she said, soothingly. "Your uncle has come of his own free will to answer a few questions, only I think it would be better if you would let me—"

Lenora never finished her sentence. They had reached the entrance now to the library. The professor was standing in the doorway with extended hand, motioning them to take their places at the table. Then, with no form of warning, the room seemed suddenly filled with a blaze of blue light. It came at first in a thin flash from the window to the table, became immediately multiplied a thousand times, played round the table in sparks, which suddenly expanded to sheets of leaping, curling flame. The roar of thunder shook the very foundations of the house—and then silence. For several seconds not one of them seemed to have the power of speech. An amazing thing had happened. The oak table in the middle of the room was a charred fragment, the chairs were every one blackened remnants.

"A thunderbolt!" French gasped at last.

Quest was the first to cross the room. From the table to the outside window was one charred, black line which had burnt its way through the carpet. He threw open the window. The wire whose course he had followed ended here with a little lump of queer substance. He broke it off from the end of the wire, which was absolutely brittle and natureless, and brought it into the room.

"What is it?" Lenora faltered.

"Say, what have you got there?" French echoed.

Quest examined the strange-looking lump of metal steadily. The most curious thing about it seemed to be that it was absolutely sound and showed no signs of damage. He turned to the professor.

"I think you are the only one who will be able to appreciate this, professor," he remarked. "Look!" It is a fragment of opotan—a distinct and wonderful specimen of opotan."

Everyone looked puzzled.

"But what," Lenora inquired, "is opotan?"

"It is a new metal," Quest explained, gravely, "towards which scientists have been directing a great deal of attention lately. It has the power of collecting all the electricity from the air around us. There are a dozen people, at the present moment, conducting experiments with it for the purpose of cheapening electric lights. If we had been in the room ten seconds sooner—"

He paused significantly. Then he swung round on his heel. Craig, a now pitiful object, his hands nervously twitching, his face ghastly, was cowering in the background.

"Your last little effort, Craig?" he demanded, sternly.

Craig made no reply. The professor, who had disappeared for a moment, came back to them.

"There is a smaller room across the hall," he said, "which will do for our purpose."

Craig suddenly turned and faced them.

"I have changed my mind," he said. "I have nothing to tell you. Do what you will with me. Take me to the Tombs, deal with me any way you choose, but I have nothing to say."

Quest pointed a threatening finger at him.

"Your last voluntary word, perhaps," he said, "but science is still your master, Craig. Science has brought many criminals to their doom. It shall take its turn with you. Bring him along, French, to my study. There is a way of dealing with him."

* * * * * * * * * *

Quest felt his forehead and found it damp. There were dark rims under his eyes. Before him was Craig, with a little band around his forehead and the mirror where they could all see it. The professor stood a little in the background. Laura and French were side by side, gazing with distended eyes at the blank mirror, and Lenora was doing her best to soothe the terrified girl. Twice Quest's teeth came together and once he almost reeled.

"It's the fight of his life," he muttered at last, "but I've got him."

Almost as he spoke they could see Craig's resistance begin to weaken. The tenseness of his form relaxed, Quest's will was triumphing. Slowly in the mirror they saw a little picture creeping from the outline into definite form, a picture of the professor's library. Craig himself was there with mortar and trowel, and a black box in his hand.

"It's coming!" Lenora moaned.

Quest stood perfectly tense. The picture sudden flashed into brilliant clearness. They saw Craig's features with almost lifelike detail. From the corner of that room where the professor was standing, came a smothered groan. It was a terrifying, a paralyzing moment. Even the silence seemed charged with awful things. Then suddenly, without any warning, the picture faded completely away. A cry, which was almost a howl of anger, broke from Quest's lips. Craig had fallen sideways from his chair. There was an ominous change in his face. Something seemed to have passed from the atmosphere of the room, some tense and nameless quality. Quest moved forward and laid his hand on Craig's heart. The girl was on her knees, screaming.

"Take her away," Quest whispered to Lenora.

"What about him?" French demanded, as Lenora led the girl from the room.

"He fought too hard," Quest said, gravely. "He is dead. Professor—"

They all looked around. The spot where he had been standing was empty. The professor had gone.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COMIC SECTION

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1915.

HOME WANTED BY A BABY

BY CLARE VICTOR DWIGGINS

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SCIENCE AND NEAR-SCIENCE UP-TO-DATE

"Beauty Meter" Classifies Faces As Handsome, Ugly, or Medium

YOU may be one of those people who frequently use the expression "I just love to sit in a street car or train and study faces." Scientifically, your words mean nothing. If some one were to ask you to give the dimensions of a normal human face you, no doubt, would find yourself up a tree, so to speak.

But there is a man who can use the expression with definite meaning and literal truth. He is Professor William Barnes Fotheringham of England. For years the professor has studied the faces of men and women with the minute care that a botanist studies a plant or a geologist measures and classifies a specimen.

The instrument he has invented for classifying faces according to the standard of the Greek statues is termed a "beauty-meter." The scientific name is "kallometer." Anyone con construct this instrument by stretching threads or wires across a wooden or cardboard frame at the intervals shown in a photograph accompanying this article.

Professor Fotheringham always starts from a horizontal line drawn through the pupils of the eyes (which should be exactly two and a half inches apart) when the gaze is directed level immediately in front. From this point to a line drawn below the opening of the nostril the nose should be one and seven-eighth inches; the upper lip should measure three-quarters of an inch to the mean line of the mouth, and two inches from the mouth to the bottom of the chin. The width between the eyes in infants and adults is practically the same.

"Upon investigation," says Professor Fotheringham, "it will be found that faces group themselves in certain easily recognizable divisions. These divisions can be so minutely subdivided as to resolve themselves into a practical proof of the truth that there are no two human faces exactly alike.

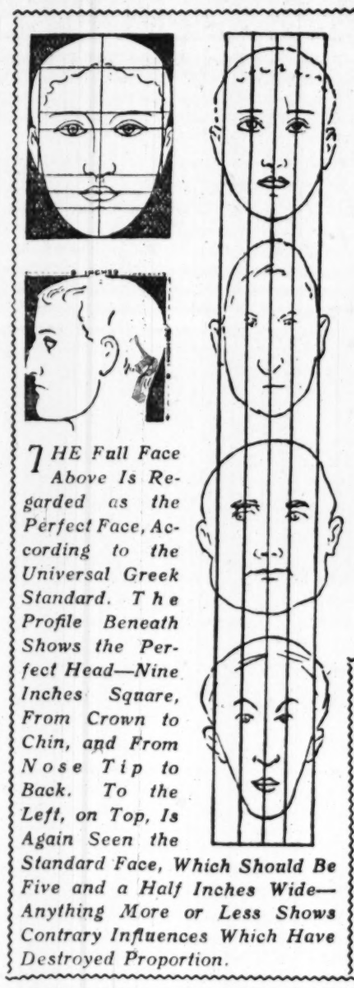
"But any minute division would defeat our purpose, and I have chosen rather to limit the types of faces to forty. This is not extravagant when one remembers that there are twelve hundred varieties of birds and nine hundred of fishes. There are even a hundred and ninety varieties of dogs, and yet the breeder has no difficulty in remembering them all."

The standard of beauty, by general consent of the artists and poets of all ages and all climes, is to be found in the faces and forms of the Greek statues. How many women and men of today fulfill the canons of beauty? "One or two in a million," says Professor Fotheringham.

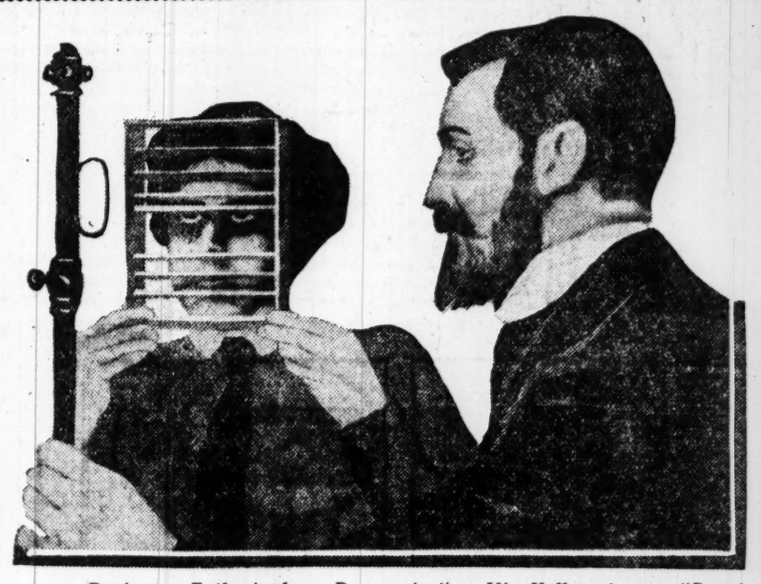
Passing the faces of certain celebrities through Professor Fotheringham's kallometer we become aware of some extraordinary varieties, revealing the fact that no animal offers such striking differences of outline as man. For instance, William Makepeace Thackeray, besides being a famous novelist, possessed a head measuring nine and three-quarters inches long instead of eight and a half. Moreover, his nostrils were half an inch above the standard and his mouth a quarter of an inch below it. Charles Dickens could boast an almost beautiful mask. His great predecessor, Scott, was abnormal in the height of his brow and the length of his upper lip.

The perfect head, according to Professor Fotheringham, is nine inches square, from crown to chin, and from nose tip to back. The standard face, he says, should be of a certain width—some five and a half inches across at a point just below the ear, and the eyes two and three-eighths inches apart. This would make the width of the head a full seven inches, yet there are heads only five and a half inches wide, and eyes less than two inches apart.

Construct a beautymeter and ascertain how far you, or your acquaintances, vary from the standard of the ideal form of face.

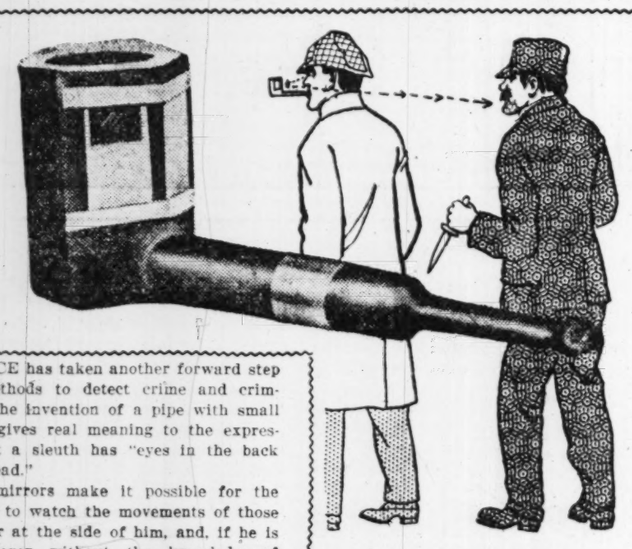


THE Full Face Above Is Regarded as the Perfect Face, According to the Universal Greek Standard. The Profile Beneath Shows the Perfect Head—Nine Inches Square, From Crown to Chin, and From Nose Tip to Back. To the Left, on Top, Is Again Seen the Standard Face, Which Should Be Five and a Half Inches Wide—Anything More or Less Shows Contrary Influences Which Have Destroyed Proportion.



Professor Fotheringham Demonstrating His Kallometer, or "Beauty Meter," for Measuring Faces. His Measurements Are Based on the Standard of the Greek Statues.

PIPE AS AID TO DETECTIVE



How the "Sherlock Holmes Pipe" May Be Used by the Ingenious Detective.

SCIENCE has taken another forward step in methods to detect crime and criminals. The invention of a pipe with small mirrors gives real meaning to the expression that a sleuth has "eyes in the back of his head."

The mirrors make it possible for the detective to watch the movements of those behind or at the side of him, and, if he is at all clever, without the knowledge of those he is watching. It is likely that Sir A. Conan Doyle's hero, Sherlock Holmes, who is seldom without a pipe, will have this new invention in his mouth when next seen.

FACTS YOU MAY NOT KNOW

HEELS made chiefly of coiled springs covered with flexible leather are a Kansas inventor's footwear novelty.

✦ ✦ ✦

A TUNING fork unaffected by temperature, therefore accurate under all conditions, has been invented by a Frenchman.

✦ ✦ ✦

AN AUTOMATIC jack has been invented that lifts an automobile clear of the floor or a garage or the ground as it is run over the device.

A HOLDER for coins is inserted in a new umbrella or parasol handle.

✦ ✦ ✦

LAWS prohibiting the use by painters of white lead or products containing it have become effective in France.

✦ ✦ ✦

ROUGHENED plates have been invented to be attached to a man's shoes to keep his feet from slipping on ladders.

✦ ✦ ✦

NEW ZEALAND has prohibited the importation of cooking utensils coated or lined with lead or any of its alloys.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE census bureau has estimated that the population of the United States passed the 100,000,000 mark on April 2.

✦ ✦ ✦

A HOLDER for a hat, coat and umbrella, intended for use in more or less public places, can be locked to prevent theft.

YOUR LEAD PENCIL IS NOT LEAD AT ALL

A PRIM young lady, fresh from the realms of higher education, recently appeared at the office of a prominent manufacturer of lead pencils, presented credentials as a health department investigator and announced her desire to study conditions in the factory with reference to lead poisoning.

Just as "pigs is pigs," so to her lead was lead. Such literal-mindedness is hardly to be expected of the average mortal, but if the fair investigator had called to inquire as to the actual nature of the product made and just why it had to share names with something equally common but totally different, the memory of her visit would have been less likely to have been perpetuated in the guise of the traditional factory joke.

Most persons are aware that lead pencils are not made of lead, but that the so-called black lead in them is a full brother to coal and to the aristocratic diamond, but that it is identical with many other substances in common use, such as the blacking on the kitchen range, are additional facts not nearly so well known. A recently installed exhibit in the National Museum's division of mineral technology shows the various forms of graphite, including natural and manufactured, as well as the various ingredients used in this industry.

Black lead and plumbago are popular terms for a form of pure carbon whose proper name, graphite—from the Greek word meaning to write—is more accurate and more appropriate. As a mineral from the earth, it has been known and used since about the middle of the sixteenth century; but for a matter of 200 years thereafter the conceptions of science, with reference to its true nature, seem to have remained about on a par with those of the fair visitor at the pencil factory. Accordingly, while pencils made of it were in use as far back as 1565, Cornwallis surrendered, 212 years later, before he could have known that this soft, black, greasy mineral might be burned, and that in burning it vanished from view in the form of carbonic acid gas, just like so much charcoal. Meanwhile, in lieu of any regular name, various nicknames were assigned, originating in superficial resemblances to better known substances. Two of these nicknames, black lead and plumbago, outgrowths of the fact that lead is soft and when tarnished will leave a black streak on paper, have persisted.

Graphite occurs rather frequently in granite rock throughout the Appalachian system from Maine to Texas, and has been mined in various localities, notably at Ticonderoga in New York, and at a number of points in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. But the Appalachian range of occurrences, and with them those of Canada, consist of disseminated grains known to the trade as flake graphite, and the cost of recovery has pretty generally proven prohibitive, with the result that even the old Ticonderoga mines are no longer operated. For a number of years the chief supply of natural graphite has come from Ceylon, where the mineral occurs as massive veins. Another prominent graphite field lies in the Tunkinsk Mountains of Siberia, and Mexico also has a rather important source in Sonora. In this country Montana has the only occurrence other than of flake graphite thus far encountered.

AGE TO RETIRE FROM WORK

WHEN should a man retire from business? Should he retire at all? Varying answers to these questions have appeared in the public prints from time to time. In order to learn the viewpoint of the medical fraternity, or a part of it, the questions were put to Dr. William S. Sadler, a well-known authority on nervous diseases. He said:

"It is a pitiful spectacle to observe the old man who has worked so hard throughout life, in order to earn the right to rest in his old age, trying to enjoy idleness and rest while engaged in a round of efforts to achieve selfish enjoyment. Such aged business men and others who have led an active life sooner or later discover that they cannot gracefully rest when they grow old.

"It is only the lazy idler who can enjoy aimless pleasure seeking in old age. The nervous hygiene of the aged, while it requires that the pace should be slackened and the work decreased, nevertheless demands that the old man or the old woman shall work on and on until the last breath is drawn. There can be no happiness in store for the men or women who retire from business or from life's duties unless they find other and equally absorbing lines of work or endeavor with which to engage their minds and occupy their energies.

"The pessimistic old gentleman and the quarrelsome old lady, as a rule, are those who have tried to stop work in their old age. They are endeavoring to sit down in peace and quiet and enjoy life, but they are rewarded only with peevish discontent; they become a bore to themselves and a nuisance to their loved ones; they blame their children and grandchildren and other relatives for their misery, and all of this could have been prevented had their powers been kept employed in useful work to the last.

"The most beautiful picture of the eventide of life is the old man with the sound brain, who works steadily on until the end, radiating optimism, sunshine and wisdom to all about him, proving himself the valued counselor of his younger associates and effectually demonstrating that the evening of life is the most beautiful period of existence when one's energies are employed in an appropriate manner and when one's unselfish interests are kept in action to the very end."

A CHINESE BABY MINDER

HOW to keep a baby quiet and out of harm's way is always an interesting subject to mothers. Chinese women have a novel method, as testified to by the accompanying photograph taken in the village of Anting, China.

The child seen in the tub is just able to rest its feet on the earth with which it has been partly filled, in order to keep it quite steady. When this snapshot was taken the mother rushed from the house in an excited state of mind, snatched the child from the tub, and cried out in despair that the "evil eye" had been cast upon it.

An offer of a dollar to the woman only added insult to injury.



The Tub Is Filled With Sand—The Baby Can Neither Fall Nor Climb Out.

Make Your Own Mouse Trap



ARE you having trouble with mice? Would you know how to make a simple and effective trap?

If you would, follow these directions:

Stick a match into a piece of cheese, pare the other end of the match, and place the tip on a thimble on the rim of a plate. Place a basin on the match and thimble. If the whole is carefully poised, as soon as the mouse touches the cheese the basin will fall and imprison the mouse.

ORIGIN OF MOTTO ON COINS

THE introduction of a religious motto or device for the coinage of our country had been suggested, more or less indirectly, several times, but the suggestion that was finally adopted came from a farmer of Maryland.

In 1861, when Mr. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury, he received a letter from this old farmer, who suggested that, as we claimed to be a Christian people, we should indicate our profession in our coinage. The letter was referred to the director of the mint, James Pollock.

In Mr. Pollock's report for 1862 he discussed the question of the recognition of the sovereignty of God and our trust in Him on our coins. The proposition to introduce a motto upon our coins, he said, had been considered by Mr. Chase, and he did not doubt, but believed, that it would meet with approval by an intelligent public sentiment. But Congress gave no attention to the suggestion, and in his next annual report he referred to the subject and said:

"The motto suggested, 'God Our Trust,' is taken from our national hymn, 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' The sentiment is familiar to every citizen of our country; it has thrilled the hearts and fallen in song from the lips of millions of American freemen. The time is propitious; 'tis an hour of national peril and danger—an hour when man's strength is weakness, when our strength and salvation must be of God. Let us reverently acknowledge His sovereignty, and let our coinage declare our trust in God."

A 2-cent bronze piece was authorized to be coined by Congress the following year—April 22, 1864—and upon this was first stamped the motto: "In God We Trust." In his report for that year Mr. Pollock expressed his approval of the act and strongly urged that the recognition of trust be extended to the gold and silver coins of the United States. By the fifth section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1865, the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, was authorized to place upon all the silver and gold coin of the United States susceptible of such additions thereafter to be issued the motto: "In God We Trust."

WHY TOMORROW IS LONGEST DAY IN YEAR

WHY will tomorrow, June 21, be the longest day in the year? Every schoolboy can answer this question if he remembers his textbook, but it has been a long time since most of the grown-up readers of this page left school. They might have forgotten—so to refresh their memories we print the following scientific version of the seasons:

The causes of the regular changes of conditions known as the seasons are the passage of the earth around the sun and the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit.

As the orbit of the earth is elliptical, one axis is longer than the other, so that the earth is not always the same distance from the sun. As the axis of the earth is inclined to the plane of its orbit at an angle of 23½ degrees, the same part of the earth is not always inclined to the sun and the sun's rays are not always perpendicular over the same place on the earth.

In the season known to us as spring the sun's rays fall perpendicularly upon the equator; day and night are equal all over the earth; and the event is known as the vernal equinox, March 21.

Now to tell you why tomorrow will be the longest day:

In midsummer, June 21, the sun's rays fall perpendicularly upon the tropic of Cancer; the northern hemisphere experiences its longest day, and the event is called the summer solstice because the sun appears to remain stationary on the ecliptic for a day or two before going south again.

In autumn, Sept. 21, the sun's rays fall perpendicularly at the equator; days and nights are equal all over the earth, and the event is called the autumnal equinox. In winter, Dec. 21, the sun's rays fall perpendicularly upon the earth at the tropic of Capricorn; the day is shortest in the northern hemisphere and longest in the southern. The event is known as the winter solstice.

Don't you remember how hard it was to get this through your head when you were in school?

NO LIFE INSURANCE SOLD HERE

ONE person in every 240 is murdered in the City of Irkutsk, Siberia, every year. Inasmuch as there is a population of 120,000, the annual number of homicides is 500. These statistics have earned for Irkutsk the unenviable reputation of being the most wicked city in the world.

Irkutsk once thought to rid the city of crime by means of a vigilance committee. The result was disastrous. Ex-convicts and thugs enrolled themselves by the score, and after forming an organization offered their services. Granted exceptional powers by the governor, they "fixed" the police, and then began a carnival of crime.

Rich merchants were shot in broad daylight on the pretense that they were suspects. Next, under cover of "house inspection" and "penal confiscation," burglary was carried on in wholesale manner.

Meerchaum Not German Word

MANY people are inclined to believe that meerschaum is a product of sea foam. Meerschaum is a German word, compounded from meer, which means sea, and schaum, which means foam. It is the name of a fine clay composed of magnesia, silica and water in equal parts. When fresh from the pit it is soft and makes a lather like soap, which gives rise to its name. After being molded into pipes, these are boiled in oil or wax and baked until hard.

Here's a Rare Catch

IF YOU should throw your hook into a pond and, after a few moments' pause, pull out a stellated globe fish you doubtless would be surprised. But that was the experience of Fred Tiltman, an English fisherman, who recently tried his luck in a pond in the south of England.

Although the fish was a comparatively small one, its stomach was found to contain at least two quarts of water which was full of debris of seaweed. Its body was covered with small pines, each of which rose from a distinct stellated root.



This fish is extremely rare. As far as is known this is the only one of its kind being caught in recent years.

A Home-Loving Monarch in Moloch's Grasp

Victor Emmanuel, Last of the Great Rulers in War's Caldron, Prefers to Take Pictures of His Children and Ride Beside Their Pony Cart—But He Is Recognized as One of the Ablest Strategists of Europe

By DELIA AUSTRIAN.

THE fingers of Moloch, stained with the blood of Europe's sons, reached forth across the Adriatic, and, lifting the King of Italy from his throne, set him down among his fellow monarchs in the seething caldron of war. He surveyed the situation critically, and then unsheathed his sword.

Somehow it seems quite natural for us to think of the German kaiser being at the front, or the Czar of Russia, or the King of England. Nicholas of Montenegro and Peter of Serbia do not seem out of place at the head of their troops, away from their families, for rulers have led armies to battle down through the pages of history. But it is hard to reconcile Victor Emmanuel in the role of a soldier, in the role of anything but a peaceful monarch, a loving husband, a proud father.

King Victor Emmanuel is the idol of his people because he believes in democracy. He rules to serve his people, not to command them. Their aspirations and wishes are his—their needs are his needs. Whether in the north, as in Milan, or in the south, as in Rome and Naples, the people speak of him with the same enthusiasm and genuine love.

This is true of his subjects in all walks of life, though he means more to his army. He likes to fraternize with his soldiers and listen to their stories and their experiences. Though a firm believer in peace, he likewise is a firm believer in preparedness—and is recognized as one of the ablest strategists of Europe. The king has assumed supreme command of the army and navy forces of his country, which will necessitate his being away from his family the greater part of the time. And it is of this ideal family life that I wish to tell you.



KING VICTOR EMMANUEL Might Well Be Termed a "Camera Fiend." He Is Especially Fond of Photographing His Family. The Pony Group to the Right Is Said to Have Been Snapped by the Royal Father. Above the Group Picture Is Shown the Mother, Queen Elena.

Weds Famous Beauty.

It was in Venice that Victor Emmanuel, then the crown prince of Italy, met his future wife, Elena, a Montenegrin princess. She was there with her mother and her sister, and she dazzled everybody by her rich beauty, accentuated by her brilliant dark eyes and jet black hair. The young prince was charmed by her svelt, girlish figure and her vivacious manner.

The love of Victor Emmanuel was returned by the princess, and, much to the suprise of royalty, they became engaged. Emperor Alexander III. of Russia had hoped to welcome Elena as the bride of his eldest son, and with this in view had gone to the expense of having her educated at Petrograd. Hence the surprise of royalty when she accepted the proposal of the future ruler of Italy.

Years Strengthen Love.

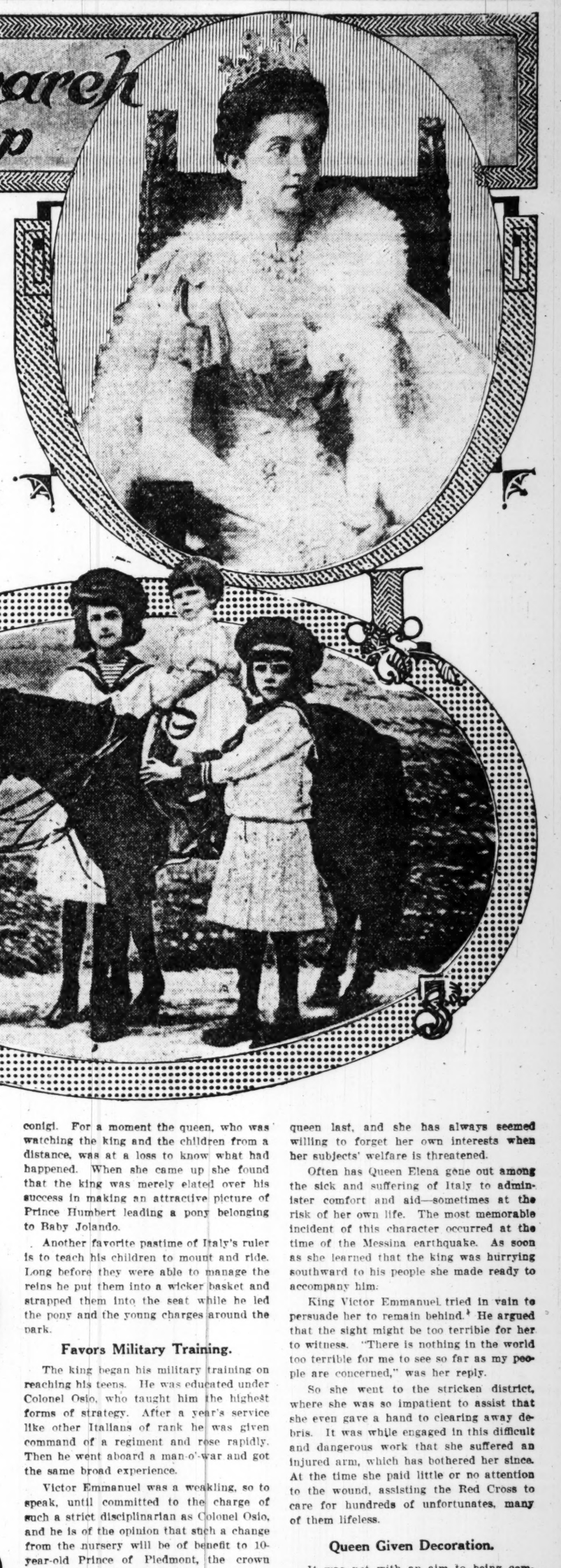
Victor Emmanuel and the princess were married in Naples. It was with some trepidation that the latter went to Rome to make her debut at the Quirinal. She knew that every one, including the king and queen and suite at court, would be eager to note how a modest Montenegrin girl would conduct herself at the brilliant court of Rome. Crown Princess Elena won them to her immediately by her beauty and unaffected manner. Nature and outdoor life meant more to her than rich palaces and costly jewels.

So began the married life of Victor Emmanuel and his consort. They are no less sweethearts today than when they first heeded the call of love. Both are devotedly fond of their children.

The king is a camera fiend and in times less strenuous than these may be seen walking in his gardens at Rome or at one of his country estates, carrying a camera in one hand and leading one of his children with the other. He spends a great deal of his time posing them into attractive groups. He especially likes to photograph them when riding their ponies.

One day he was found in wild excitement in the park of the royal palace at Roconigi. For a moment the queen, who was watching the king and the children from a distance, was at a loss to know what had happened. When she came up she found that the king was merely elated over his success in making an attractive picture of Prince Humbert leading a pony belonging to Baby Jolando.

Another favorite pastime of Italy's ruler is to teach his children to mount and ride. Long before they were able to manage the reins he put them into a wicker basket and strapped them into the seat while he led the pony and the young charges around the park.



THE Future King of Italy, Crown Prince Umberto. He Is in the Care of a Naval Tutor-Guardian, Which Is Taken to Mean That the Heir to the Throne Desires to Become a Sailor Rather Than a Soldier.

Favors Military Training.

The king began his military training on reaching his teens. He was educated under Colonel Osio, who taught him the highest forms of strategy. After a year's service like other Italians of rank he was given command of a regiment and rose rapidly. Then he went aboard a man-o'-war and got the same broad experience.

Victor Emmanuel was a weakling, so to speak, until committed to the charge of such a strict disciplinarian as Colonel Osio, and he is of the opinion that such a change from the nursery will be of benefit to 10-year-old Prince of Piedmont, the crown prince and Italy's future king. A year ago the prince was handed over to the guardianship of a rough and ready seaman, Frigate Captain Donaldi, to be "hardened."

He has his own suite in the Quirinal and his nurses have been dispensed with. Governesses continue to teach him foreign languages. The choice of a naval tutor-guardian is taken to mean that the heir to the throne desires to become a sailor rather than a soldier. He would be the first Italian monarch to adopt the sea.

King Is Fearless Reformer.

Crown Prince Umberto is uncommonly intelligent, but willful and headstrong. His royal parents do their best to keep their children unspoiled, but Humbert is the pet of the family.

When King Victor Emmanuel took the throne he made many reforms in his government, especially of the military branch. He knew that some regiments were inefficient and lax, and accordingly he placed the blame on the officers. His way of correcting these faults was to visit the regiments unawares, and on finding a laxity in regard to rules disciplining the officers severely.

Like the king, Queen Elena is idolized by her people. She is a mother first and a queen last, and she has always seemed willing to forget her own interests when her subjects' welfare is threatened.

Often has Queen Elena gone out among the sick and suffering of Italy to administer comfort and aid—sometimes at the risk of her own life. The most memorable incident of this character occurred at the time of the Messina earthquake. As soon as she learned that the king was hurrying southward to his people she made ready to accompany him.

King Victor Emmanuel tried in vain to persuade her to remain behind. He argued that the sight might be too terrible for her to witness. "There is nothing in the world too terrible for me to see so far as my people are concerned," was her reply.

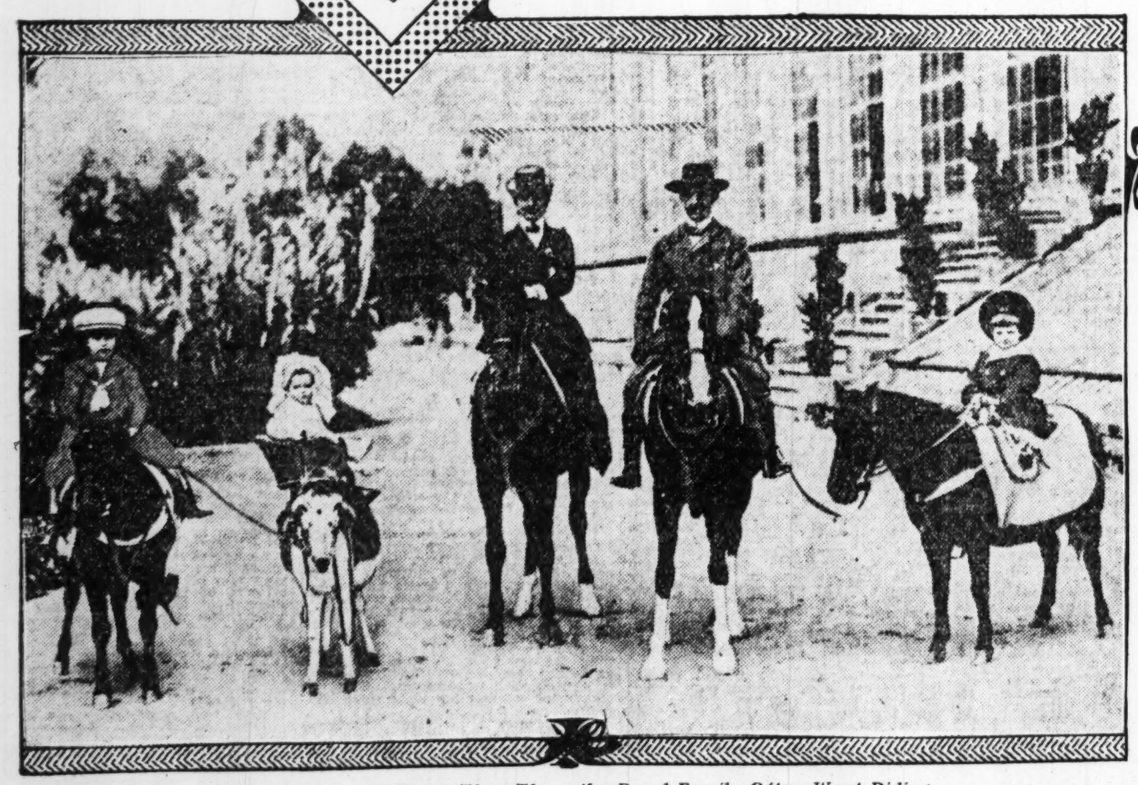
So she went to the stricken district, where she was so impatient to assist that she even gave a hand to clearing away debris. It was while engaged in this difficult and dangerous work that she suffered an injured arm, which has bothered her since. At the time she paid little or no attention to the wound, assisting the Red Cross to care for hundreds of unfortunates, many of them lifeless.

Queen Given Decoration.

It was not with an aim to being commended that Queen Elena undertook this hardship. She was surprised, indeed, when she was given the Legion of Honor by M. Barrere, who represented the Republic of France in Italy. He explained that if any woman had the right to enjoy such a distinction it was Queen Elena. She has often shown the same heroism and patriotism when Naples and the surrounding country have been threatened by earthquakes or cholera.

In times of peace and prosperity Queen Elena has helped the women and children of her country in a great many ways. She has founded creches where working mothers may leave their children while toiling, and where they may be sure of good food and attention. An investigation of the hospitals of Rome and Naples convinced Queen Elena that they were overcrowded and not segregated as they should be. She has spent no small part of her private fortune establishing hospitals for women and children.

She was the first woman to found kindergartens in Italy, and when Dr. Maria Montessori commenced her experiments among the children of the tenement districts in Rome Queen Elena gave her hearty support and co-operation.



In Less Strenuous Times Than These the Royal Family Often Went Riding.

Our Country--by Our President

A History of the American People By WOODROW WILSON

(Published by a special arrangement with the president through The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

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NEW JERSEY AND CAROLINA.

THE capture of New Netherland, though it brought war upon England, seemed to secure peace for America. There was no longer, when Colonel Nicolls was done, an alien power between New England and Virginia. That was a royal principality which the Duke of York had received from his brother Charles, and Colonel Nicolls had established his authority, at any rate in the center of it, where the Dutch had been, in a way that gave promise of making it abundantly secure. But the duke was a Stuart, and no statesman; loved authority but was not provident in the use of it; and parted with much of the gift before it was fairly in his hands. Colonel Nicolls and his fellow-commissioners did not take possession of New Amsterdam until August, 1664, and it was then nearly two months since the duke had given a large part of New Netherland away to his friends, Lord John Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, and Sir George Carteret, of Saltrum.

Late in June he had granted to these gentlemen, his close associates in friendship and in affairs, his colleagues in the board of admiralty, over which he presided, all his own rights and powers within that part of his prospective territory which lay to the south of 41 degrees 40 minutes north latitude and between the Delaware river and the sea, touching the Hudson and the harbor of New York at the north, and ending at Cape May at the south.

This new province he called New Jersey, in compliment to Sir George Carteret, who had been governor of the island of New Jersey when the parliament was arrayed against the king, and who had held it long and gallantly for his royal master.

The government which the proprietors instructed Philip Carteret, a kinsman of Sir George, to establish was as liberal and as sensible as that which Colonel Nicolls had set up in New York. On the day on which they appointed their governor they had signed a document which they called "The Concessions and Agreements of the Lords Proprietors of New Jersey, to and with all and every of the adventurers and all such as shall plant there," and which offered not only gifts of land upon most excellent good terms to settlers, but religious toleration also and a free form of government.

The governor established himself and the thirty-odd settlers and servants who came with him at the new hamlet just to make known the liberal terms of settlement he was authorized to offer, in New England and elsewhere in the colonies already established, as well as at home in England. A steady drift of colonists, accordingly, began to set his way. By April, 1668, New Jersey seemed to the governor ready for its first assembly, and he called upon the freemen to make their choice of representatives.

It was to be many years yet, as it turned out, before the conduct of the government of the colony was to be satisfactorily provided for. The several scattered settlements had little sympathy with each other, and New Jersey was not yet a complete or organized colony.

At the very time when Governor Carteret was trying to form a government that would hold the scattered towns of New Jersey together in some sort of discipline and order, the representatives of another proprietary government of the same kind were trying the same experiment with much the same fortune in the south on the "Carolina" grant, which the king had made the year before he gave New Netherland to his brother. In 1663 he had granted the lands which lay south of Virginia between the thirty-first and the thirty-sixth degrees of north latitude to eight proprietors.

There were by that time quite three hundred families settled there; and there were none besides in all the vast tract that the king's charter called "Carolina." The first grant of 1663 had not, in fact, included the Albemarle settlements, though those who framed it supposed it did; but in 1665 a new charter was obtained which advanced the boundary line far enough northward to make sure of including them. And then the proprietors, having a taste for a more elaborate way of governing, adopted a highly complicated and detailed plan, drawn up by Mr. John Locke, who was then, at thirty-seven, secretary to Anthony Lord Ashley, one of the proprietors. The document contained eighty-one articles, was called the "fundamental constitutions" of Carolina, and was elaborate enough for a populous kingdom. It bore date July 21, 1669.

The proprietors were too much men of the world and of affairs to suppose that that simple community, only just now begun, was ready for an elaborate government, which, among other things, proposed to change very radically the free tenure of the land into a sort of feudal holding under hereditary nobles; but they meant to establish their system when they could, and were in too great haste, it turned out, to believe that parts of it could at once be made to apply. Even yet "Carolina" had no settlements except those at Albemarle.

It proved no light matter to govern the little settlements at Albemarle. The colonists preferred their trade to the laws of parliament, and their freedom to the laws of the lords proprietors. In 1675 their governor, Carteret, Stephens' successor, went to England in a sort of despair, to explain that he was not allowed to govern. In 1677 the colonists seized the collector of the revenues, and several thousand pounds of the revenue with him, because he tried to break up their trade with New England and the West Indies.

The proprietors were to find that it was not much easier to govern settlements of their own planting than to govern the rough-and-ready hamlets at Albemarle, which had been set up without them. By August, 1669, the month after they signed the first draft of their fundamental constitutions, they had an expedition ready to go into the southern parts of Carolina and plant a colony which should be worth helping and worth governing; and by April of the next year it was actually planted. The place chosen for the settlement was a pleasing bluff within the fair Kiawah river—which they presently called the Ashley, in honor of the distinguished nobleman for whom Mr. Locke had written the fundamental constitutions. Their settlement they called Charlestown, and there they lived for ten years without notable incident, except that Sir John Yeamans, who was their governor from 1671-1674, brought negro slaves with him when he came from the Barbadoes in 1672. Mr. Joseph West was governor most of the time during the first years of settlement, and ruled very sensibly, assisted by a council of which the freemen of the colony elected a part. Things went prettily enough until the proprietors and the government at home bestirred themselves to enforce the fundamental constitutions and the laws of trade.

It was no mere perverseness of temper or mere love of license that set the colonists so stubbornly against the plans and the authority of their governors. It was rather their practical sense and their knowledge of their own necessities. Virginia herself, for all she was so much older, so staid and loyal, was moved to revolt almost as easily as Albemarle and Charlestown when put upon more grossly than she could bear. She was herself in rebellion at the very time the men at Albemarle were openly defying their governor to put into force among them the laws which forbade their trade with the Indies.

Virginians had seen their burdens and their grievances against the government alike of their governor and of the king grow ominously heavier and heavier ever since the restoration, which they had once deemed so happy an event, until at last the condition in which they found themselves seemed quite intolerable.

Sir William Berkeley was no longer the manly, approachable gentleman he had been in the earlier time of his first governorship—bluff and wilful, but neither bitter nor brutal. The long days of his enforced retirement, while the commonwealth stood (1652-1660), had soured his temper and alienated him from the life of the colony; and he had come out of it to take up the government again, not a Virginian, like the chief cavalier gentlemen about him, who now accounted Virginia their home, and their neighbors but a harsh and arbitrary servant of the crown and of his own interests, ready to fall into a rage at the slightest contradiction, suave only when he meant to strike.

The change was not obvious at first; but it became evident enough ere long. The king recommended mere place hunters and adventurers to Sir William for appointment in Virginia, wishing to be rid of them, or to pay his personal obligations at Virginia's cost. Sir Williams put them in office in the colony, and along with them his own friends, kinsmen, and favorites, until councillors, sheriffs, magistrates surveyors, customs clerks, the whole civil service of Virginia, seemed a body of covetous placemen who meant to thrive whether justice were done and the laws kept or not.

Nor was that the worst of it. It was next to impossible for the small planter, or for any man who did not thrive exceedingly, to pay the growing taxes and the innumerable petty exactions which were demanded of him to pay these men, satisfy the king's collectors, and maintain the expensive government of the colony. The navigation acts forbade the colonists to send their tobacco anywhere but to England, in English ships, and so the English skippers could demand what freight they pleased and the English merchants could buy the tobacco at such prices as suited them.

The same acts forbade any goods to be brought into the colonies except from England, and so the English merchants could exact what they chose for the supplies they sent and the skippers could get their return freight charges. There was no coin in Virginia, or next to none; tobacco itself, her principal crop, served as money, and when it was worth little and the goods it was used to pay for were worth a great deal, it was hard to live at all, and poverty seemed a thing enacted and enforced.

The restrictions put upon the carrying trade had but the other day been made complete in their kind. In 1672 an act for the still "better securing of the plantation trade" had forbidden even a coastwise trade among the colonies themselves, or with the English Bermudas, in sugar, tobacco, cotton, wool, indigo, or any other of the enumerated articles of the former acts; except they were first taken to England, or paid at the port of export the duties levied at the English wharves.

As if poverty, and heavy taxes to make it the more burdensome, were not enough, deep anxiety lest Virginia should lose even the forms of her liberty was added, and finally war with the Indians, to make the measure full to overflowing.

It was useless to appeal to the house or burgesses for a redress of grievances, because Sir William Berkeley would allow no election of a new house. For fifteen years he kept alive the house which had been chosen in 1661, at the time of the restoration. It was made up of hearty partisans of the king's government, as was natural, having been chosen when it was, and was quite ready to follow Sir William's lead in most things. He would adjourn its sessions from time to time, but would not dissolve it; and so there were no elections at all. The burgesses themselves were content though to prolong its life, and keep the governor in good humor by their votes. Each member received two hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco for every day he spent in the assembly, to keep himself, his servant, and a horse; every committee of the assembly had its paid clerk and money out of the colonial treasury for its liquors; and there was oftentimes more profit to be got out of a long session than out of diligent tobacco planting at home.

REBELLION IN VIRGINIA.

IN 1673 came the news that the king had given all Virginia to Lords Arlington and Culpeper, to be their proprietary province, like Carolina and New Jersey, and several gentlemen had to be sent over to England in haste to plead, intrigue and protest, as if for the very life of the colony, against such a usurpation. Their lordships kept the royal quit-rents, spite of all opposition, and a new poll tax of 50 pounds of tobacco a head had to be levied to pay the expenses of the commissioners sent to plead the colony's case against them. And then, in 1675, when affairs seemed most darkened and confused by selfish and arbitrary action both at home and oversea, there came hot trouble with the Indians, which the governor refused either to deal with himself or allow others to settle.

It was that that brought the explosion. A sort of desperate wrath took possession of the stronger and more daring spirits of the colony, and they presently found a leader who gave Sir William good cause to fear what might come of their anger.

Nathaniel Bacon had sworn with a hot oath that if the redskins meddled with him he would harry them, commission or no commission; and he kept his threat. He was of the hot blood that dares a great independence. He was great-grandson of Sir Thomas Bacon, of Friston Hall, Suffolk, cousin to the great Lord Bacon, of whose fame the world had been full these fifty years; and though he was but nine and twenty, study at the Inns of Court and much travel in foreign lands had added to his gentle breeding the popular manners and the easy self-confidence of a man of the world before he turned his back upon England and came with his young wife to be a planter on James river in Virginia.

In May news came tha tthe Indians had attacked his own upper plantation and had murdered his overseer and one of his favorite servants; and he did not hesitate what to do. A company of armed and mounted men begged him to go with them against the redskins, and he led them forth upon their bloody errand without law or license, member of the governor's council and magistrate though he was. He sent to ask the governor for a commission, indeed, but he did not turn back or lose his armed following, either, when word was brought that the governor had refused it, and had proclaimed him and all with him to be outlaws. It was flat rebellion; but Bacon's pulse only quickened at that, and Virginia for a little while seemed his to command.

Bacon's blows were quick and terrible, and more to be feared than his biting speech. He had well-nigh exterminated the Indian tribe of Susquehanocks before he heard of or heeded his outlawry. Then he turned in his hot anger against the government itself, as if it had declared war upon him. He required and took of his followers an oath to resist not only the governor, but the very troops of the king himself should they come, until wrongs should be righted; and Berkeley was driven, a fugitive, to the far counties beyond the bay. When he returned with a motley force to Jamestown he was driven forth again, and Jamestown was burned.

Only Bacon's death ended the ugly business. As autumn approached he sickened and died (the first day of October, 1676), overcome by the passion of action and of feeling, and the exhausting life of the camp and the field; and his followers dispersed.

A fleet arrived out of England in January, 1677, with a regiment of the king's troops aboard, and commissioners to settle the troubles in the colony to the re-establishing of order; and the commissioners had themselves to rebuke and restrain the insensate bitterness of the maddened governor. He had set the hangman to work before they came, and by the time January was out had sent more than twenty persons to the gallows for their participation in the rebellion; among the rest William Drummond, the capable Scotsman whom he had deputed to be the first governor of the settlements at Albemarle, and who had governed very quietly there, knowing the men he had to deal with, but who was now in Virginia again, Mr. Bacon's friend and counselor.

"As I live," cried the king, when he learned the news from Virginia, "the old fool has put to death more people in that naked country than I did for the murder of my father," and he showed little patience when the old man came home to make his peace. The king would not see him, and the broken governor was dead—of chagrin, men said—by midsummer (1677). Virginia was rid of him; forgot how well she had liked him at first; and remembered without bitterness the unnumerable people he had celebrated his departure with bonfires and the booming of cannon.

It was in that year, 1677, when Virginia's rebellion was over and her chief rebels hanged, that the heady settlers at Albemarle rose against the proprietors and the acts of trade, thrust their governor, and one seized 3,000 pounds of the customs revenue. They were but 4,000 people, all told, but they were all of one mind, and did what Mr. Bacon could not do. For two years they governed themselves, upon such a model as might have pleased Virginia's rebel.

It was not this government of the "country gentlemen," in any case that had brought on the fatal troubles with the redskins which had stirred Mr. Bacon to his first act of rebellion for New England also, self-governed and free as yet, had had her own struggle with the Indians, even more terrible and better, which had ended that same eventful summer of 1676.

The New England Indians had not forgotten the fate of the Pequots, but that was now close upon forty years ago; the terror of it was no longer fresh, and their own situation had meantime grown a bit desperate. They were being shut within intolerably narrow bounds, and they could not move away from the regions where the English were slowly crowding them from their hunting grounds without invading the territory of the tribes who would have no welcome for them.

They were ready at last when a leader should arise to plot for an uprising and a last trial of strength with the invading palefaces. Such a leader arose in the person of Philip, the chief of the Wampanoags, whom the English had penned up within the narrow peninsula of Good Hope by the Bay of Narragansett. The flame which Philip kindled among the Wampanoags promptly spread to the Narragansetts and the Nipmucks, until it burned on every border, and New England saw a day of terror such as she had never seen before.

The fatal uprising began in June, 1675, and was ended—for those tribes at least—by August, 1676, as the Pequot war had ended, with the annihilation of the offending tribes. Those that were not killed or taken were driven forth in hopeless flight; those that were taken were sold as slaves in the West Indies.

Therefore there were only the tribes in the north to reckon with. But the white men's loss was almost as great as that of the savages. More than one-half of the towns of Massachusetts and Plymouth had seen the torch and the tomahawk that awful year; twelve of them had been utterly destroyed; no fewer than 600 buildings, chiefly dwellings, had been burned; 600 men had lost their lives, and scores of women and children; debts had been piled up and damage suffered which it would take years of bitter toil to pay and repair; and New England was for a little like a place desolate and stricken. But she rallied in time, as always before, and slowly worked her way to better days, like the old days for peace and prosperity. Her dangers and anxieties were, at any rate, lessened in one matter that had often seemed to hold fear and danger permanently at its heart.

THE COMING OF WILLIAM PENN.

THE troubles of Massachusetts did not end with the death of King Philip and the extermination of the hostile tribes. That very year of blood and terror, 1676, on the contrary, saw an old danger renewed.

Mr. Edward Randolph arrived out of England commissioned to command the authorities of the colony to send agents over sea to answer for their assumption of power over the settlements to the north, beyond the bounds set by their charter, and in despite of the rights of those who were the legal proprietors there. It was the beginning of a very serious matter.

At last there was an action of quo warranto against her (1683), and then a writ issued against her in the court of chancery, and in the end, October 23, 1684, an adverse judgment which declared her charter forfeited and her government returned to the crown. It was a bitter thing, but there was this time no escape from enduring it.

The same year, 1684, Virginia returned to her normal government again, as a royal province, and not the property of Lord Culpeper. By 1684 the king, tired of him, had withdrawn his commission and bought off his rights, leaving him a proprietary title over only the "Northern Neck" of Virginia—the great peninsula which ran back to the mountains between the Potomac and the Rappahannock rivers, and the colony was again directly subject to the crown.

It was in the bad times of his rule that a new disorder fell upon the colony. In 1679 and 1680 the crops of tobacco were immense; there was more, much more, than could be sold, and its value fell so much that it was worth little or nothing to make purchases with—and yet it was the colony's chief currency. The assembly wished to stop or limit the planting of tobacco for a little by statute, but the king, through the governor, forbade the restriction, and there suddenly broke forth a new sort of rebellion. In 1681 mobs of excited people swarmed upon plantation after plantation, destroying the growing crops of tobacco, until what would have filled 10,000 hogsheads had been cut up as it grew, and 200 plantations had been laid waste within a single county.

Government by proprietors did not seem to go anywhere very well. Even Lord Baltimore found Maryland an uneasy property, and kept it only by consummate tact and watchful management. At every change of political weather there was sure to be some sudden temper or some covert insubordination there.

In 1675 Cecilius Lord Baltimore died, his only son, Charles, succeeding, and the next year one Davis and one Pate, taking their cue from Mr. Bacon in Virginia, made bold themselves to head an actual rebellion in arms. But success in Maryland depended upon success in Virginia. When Mr. Bacon died the Maryland insurgents yielded as promptly as the Virginian; Davis and Pate went to the gallows; and there was an end of that. But there was no ease in affairs even then. The barons of Baltimore had the self-confident tenants of many a miniature barony to deal with in their province; and had occasion to discover very often how vital a commonwealth it was that surged restless under their government.

Newer proprietors had not the advantage of their experience, and were always slow to see how uncommon a sort of property a colony was—and that the high-spirited men who undertook to settle in colonies, like Englishmen everywhere, must be governed, if governed at all, under a free system which took note of their real circumstances and had their assent. Carolina furnished an example. There were, in fact, two Carolinas. Since the abandonment of the settlements which had for a little while straggled for a permanent foothold on the Cape Fear (1664-67), there was nothing but unbroken wilderness through all the long reaches of silent forest which lay between the Albemarle county and the settlement at Charleston—full 260 miles as the crow flies. There could not well be one government for both these separated places, except in name; and it was difficult to tell which was the harder to govern.

Proprietary government was proving quite as difficult, meanwhile, in New Jersey; but the monotony of failure had been broken there by the sudden reentry of the Dutch upon the scene. England and France had joined in war against Holland in 1672, and a hostile Dutch fleet presently found its way to the coast of America. It first preyed upon the commerce of Virginia and Maryland in the south, and then, standing to the northward, entered the familiar harbor at New York, and took possession as easily as Colonel Nicolls had taken possession nine years before. From August, 1673, to November, 1674, the Dutch were masters in their old seats: there was no New York, no New Jersey, all alike was New Netherland once more. But it was a mere episode, a mere passing reminder of the old days when the Dutch were really masters there. In 1674 the war ended, and England regained her provinces by the treaty of peace. (Treaty of Westminster, February 9, 1674).

The withdrawal of the Dutch, however, did not put the affairs of the English back at the point at which they had been broken off by the conquest. There were new difficulties to face. Philip Carteret again became governor in New Jersey, for Sir George Carteret, the proprietor, and for a little his task seemed easier than it had been before the Dutch came. The chief English towns of the province had stubbornly resisted his authority until the very eve of the coming of the Dutch men-of-war, though he had been steadfast and had not ceased to rule in such matters as he could, or to press the interests and the powers of the proprietor. At last documents had come out of England which conclusively put an end to the claim of the "associates" that they had a right to act independently of the proprietor; but they had hardly reached Carteret before the Dutch fleet came in.

When the Dutch were gone again the once discontented towns received their English governor back with a sort of satisfaction, having been gladdened to see the alien masters go. But there were new difficulties, because Edmund Andros, that stirring major of dragoons, was governor of New York. King Charles made a new grant of New York to his brother, the Duke of York, in 1674, to cure any doubt the Dutch conquest might be thought to have put upon his title, and the duke promptly granted East New Jersey over again to Sir George Carteret; but the new grant was not couched in the terms of the old, left a doubt upon the mind of a careful reader whether it meant to renew Sir George's sovereignty or only Sir George's ownership as overlord—and his grace had explicitly commissioned Andros to be his deputy in the government of New York "and its dependencies."

Andros understood Carteret's new charter literally, as it read, and acted as if he had been bidden to annul the right of Sir George's governor to govern. He saw to it that the New Jersey towns should get as little comfort out of the resumption of their separate government as possible. At first he contented himself with collecting customs duties at the New Jersey ports as well as at New York for the duke's revenues; but when Sir George Carteret died, Mr. January, 1680, he went further. He challenged Philip Carteret's authority outright, accused him of acting without legal warrant with the Duke of York's patent, "to the great disturbance of his majesty's subjects," and, when he would not yield, seized him, deposed him from his government by force, and himself assumed the authority of governor in the New Jersey towns. The next year, 1681, saw Carteret upheld and reinstated and Andros rebuked by official letters out of England, and the discredited soldier went home to give his account of the affair. East Jersey was to have quiet again for a little under new proprietors.

The king's new grants made of New Jersey not a single province, as before, but two distinct provinces, East Jersey and West Jersey.

Both provinces prospered. Many settlers preferred the Jerseys to New York. There was less taxation there, and less interference with merchants' dealings. Saw mills and iron mills were set up; tar, pitch and turpentine were shipped in paying quantities from the pine forests; whales, caught upon the very coasts, yielded rich supplies of oil and whalebone; and the Jerseys made ready to be as forward as any other colony in growth and self-support.

The democratic government of West Jersey, the humane clemency of its laws, the full freedom of religious belief allowed to all comers, and all the features of liberality and tolerance which drew settlers to the Delaware were due in no small degree to the presence of influential Quakers among its proprietors. Among the rest was William Penn, a man at whose hands schemes of proprietorship in America were to receive a new dignity, and a touch almost of romance.

He was but 31 when he bought a share in the province of West Jersey (1675). He had been born in 1644, the year before Mr. Ingle turned reformer and roving governor in Maryland—two years after Sir William Berkeley came out to be governor in Virginia. That was also the year in which Mr. George Fox, the founder of the sect of Quakers, first began, a lad of 20, to preach a new way of life.

Penn was singularly unlike the plain, unlettered people who had been the first to hear Mr. Fox with gladness and live as he counselled. He was son to Sir William Penn, whom all the world knew, as admiral in the royal navy, a great career behind him, a favorite with the king for the service he had done him when he was restored—half man of the world, half bluff sailor; a man of fortune, and of a direct and ready fashion of making his own way; no lover of new fangled notions or young men's whims; and his son had so handsome a person, so gallant a manner, so manifest a charm in what he said and did, that Sir William's head was filled with dreams of what he should become—dreams of preferment and a notable career in affairs. It astounded and angered him mightily that the boy should turn Quaker and give up everything for a set of foolish notions. But it half pleased the old man, after all, when his first choler was passed, to see how steadfast his son was. It half amused him to recognize his own wilfulness turned to such a use. Presently he forgave the strange lad, like the frank sailor he was, and helped him to succeed in another way.

THE COMING OF ANDROS.

AND so it turned out that West Jersey was bought—so far as Mr. Penn and those who thought with him among the new proprietors were concerned—to be a refuge and place of peace for the Quakers. It was the Quakers who principally crowded into the new province and gave it its prosperity and its sober way in affairs. But Mr. Penn's plans widened as his thought became engaged in this great matter. A mere share in the ownership of West Jersey did not satisfy him. He determined to have a province of his own, a Quaker colony upon a great scale. The outcome of that purpose was the founding of Pennsylvania, whose peaceful story of orderly government and quick prosperity reads like the contents, almost, of an idyl amidst the confused annals of colonial affairs in that day of change. Sir William Penn had died in 1670, and had left to his son, among other items of an ample fortune, a claim for £16,000 against the crown. The young Quaker asked for a grant of land in America in satisfaction of the claim, and the king readily enough consented, glad to please an old friend's son and be quit of an obligation so easily. Penn asked for and obtained the land "lying north of Maryland, on the east bounded with Delaware river, on the west limited as Maryland is, and northward to extend as far as plantable" and the king pleased his own fancy by calling the grant "Pennsylvania" in honor of the admiral whose claim against the crown he was thus paying off. The grant was dated March 4, 1681.

There were, when he set up his gentle rule, scarcely 500 white men, all told, settled within the territory Charles had given him; a few tiny Swedish hamlets, a few Quaker families who had crossed the river from West Jersey, straggling here and there, looking for cheap lands. In August, 1681, Mr. Penn added to his first grant from the king the lands lying about New Castle and below by purchase from the Duke of York, to whom they had passed with the rest of New Netherland when the Dutch were ousted; and a few hundred more were thereby added to the number of his colonists. Dutch as well as Swedes, and a few scattered groups of Yankee settlers. The very month of that new grant, August, 1682, he himself took ship for his province, with a goodly number of Quakers, to begin the real planting of the new region. He reached the colony in October, and during that autumn and the winter which followed (1681-1683) no fewer than twenty-three ships came into the Delaware bringing immigrants, to be followed presently by other ships seeking trade.

Within but a little more than a single year of his coming, Mr. Penn could boast, "I have led the greatest colony into America that ever any man did upon a private credit, and the most prosperous beginnings that ever were in it are to be found among us." By 1685 there were more than 7,000 settlers.

The chief town of the province was established at the confluence of the two fine rivers, Delaware and Schuylkill, and Mr. Penn named it Philadelphia, wishing it to be a place of peace and good-will. By the end of the year 1863 there were no fewer than 150 dwellings built—frail and cheap enough, no doubt, but sufficient until stone and brick could be had, and time in which to build with them. The change came very soon. Before Mr. Penn sailed for home in 1684, there already 250 houses erected, some of them several stories high, built with cellars and decorated with balconies. Outside the central town, with its busy 2,000 colonists, there were quite fifty hamlets in the thriving province.

Government did not go quite so easily after Mr. Penn returned to England. The government was liberal in all things, and very simple in its make-up—upon the familiar model of deputy governor, council and assembly. For one thing, it kept peace with the Indians as its neighbors could not. The Quakers everywhere seemed to win the confidence of the redmen upon the instant, as Roger Williams had won it, whose doctrines and principles of life were so like their own. They won it by loving justice and keeping faith, and Mr. Penn set them an example which neither they nor any others who heard of it were likely to forget. He scrupulously purchased the land he occupied of its native owners. The New Englanders had sought to be just with the redmen; but the Quakers sought to add a gentle kindliness to justice, and their peace was more lasting than that of the English in the north.

Colonel Dongan, the new governor of New York, had been instructed to play a very different role in the internal government of his province from that which Andros had played. Despite the very liberal measures adopted and the sound public spirit shown by the duke's governors hitherto, it was not in English nature to be satisfied for twenty years together without such an assembly to speak and act for the people as every other colony had, north and south. Emphatic protests and a strong appeal crossed the sea close upon the heels of Sir Edward Andros in 1681—speaking not so much discontent with the duke's governor as a firm and united objection to the form of government, which the colony now seemed entitled to say that it had outgrown; and the duke thought it wise to yield.

Colonel Dongan came in, in August, 1683, instructed to appoint a council and call an assembly; and by October New York had a government like that of her neighbor colonies. No tax or imposition was to be laid or law made except by act of assembly—and that looked like privilege enough. The new governor, too, might well be, to the mind of all who liked candor and capacity. He had the blithe humor of his race, and was a man to approve and relish as a comrade, and yet his firm purpose and clear eye in all points of action made him also a man to respect, obey and follow.

And then, when all things seemed settled, of a sudden the whole sky changed, because in February, 1685, Charles II. died, and the duke reigned in his stead, as James II. The same year Louis XIV., king of France, revoked the great edict of Nantes, forbade the Protestants their worship in his kingdom, and so drove fifty thousand of the best people of France—soldiers, men of letters, craftsmen, artificers—forth from the land they had enriched, to make Holland, England, Brandenburg, and America so much the better off for their skill and thrifty industry.

It was a brief reign enough. James ran his course of tyranny with a sort of bitter haste, and had finished the mad business before the fourth year of his rule was ended. By midsummer, 1688, those who were ready to risk their lives and fortunes for England's constitution had urgently prayed William, prince of Orange, to come into England, put James from his throne, and save their liberties. William was husband to Mary, James' daughter; was a Protestant, a statesman, and a man of honor. He came with an army at his back. But it was not necessary to conquer England. She knew her straits and was ready and glad to receive him. James miserably fled; the parliament accepted his flight as a voluntary abdication, and the throne went by act of parliament to William and Mary.

For the northern colonies in America those four years had meant a memorable change of government, as ill to live under, almost, as the tyranny in England. For a little while after the loss of her charter in 1684 affairs had moved on smoothly and without serious incident in Massachusetts, though half-heartedly enough, it was plain, under a provisional government, waiting to see what the crown would do.

The death of King Charles delayed a settlement; but James, when he came to the throne, very promptly showed what he meant to do. He resolved to put Massachusetts and the colonies lying immediately about her into the hands of a royal governor and an appointed council, without an assembly or any other arrangement for a participation of the people in the management of their affairs. At first (May, 1668) he named Joseph Dudley "president of the council for Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire and Maine, and the Narragansett country, or King's province," but gave him no authority to alter law or impose taxes. But that was only a temporary arrangement. The real change came with the arrival of Sir Edmund Andros, in December, 1686, to be "governor general and vice admiral;" and Plymouth was added to his government.

He was bidden appoint persons of the best character and estate to his council, and to disturb the existing law of the colonies as little as possible; but he was also commanded to allow no printing press within the province; to insist upon a universal toleration in matters of religion—especially upon the encouragement of the worship of the Church of England; and to execute with vigilance and vigor the laws of trade. He was given, too, a small number of royal troops for his support, whose red coats were sadly unwelcome in Boston. Worst of all, he was authorized to govern and to lay taxes without an assembly.

The next year after Andros' coming (1687) he turned upon Maryland. New York and Virginia were already practically his own, to deal with as he pleased. The same year Andros went to Boston, Governor Dongan, of New York, was instructed to forbid the popular assemblies granted but three years before. He was commanded, too, as Andros was, "to allow no printing press," James meant to be master everywhere, and to permit not so much as a word of public comment upon what his servants did; and all America felt the change. Before the first month of his administration was over, Andros, acting upon the king's command, had dissolved the government of Rhode Island, and assumed control of its affairs. The next year he did the same in Connecticut, and in 1688 New York and the Jerseys were nominally added to his government, Francis Nicholson acting as his deputy there.

GETTING RID OF TYRANNY.

HAPPILY the new tyranny had no longer life in America than in England. It came promptly enough to its end when the news reached the colonies of James' disgrace and flight and William's coming.

The Boston people rose, as if by a common instinct; seized Andros and his officers; seized the fort; seized even the king's frigate lying in the harbor; and resumed their old government under their old magistrates, to await further tidings from over sea.

The other colonies round about followed suit. Sid Edmund had got himself well hated.

He was an honest, well-meaning man enough, a plain and not very quick-witted soldier who executed his orders quite literally; but he was arbitrary and harsh, and showed sometimes an unwise and ugly temper when he was opposed. And the orders he tried to execute were intolerable to the people of the once free colony he governed.

He levied taxes by the authority of the crown; he demanded quit-rents of all the land owners of the colony, because the loss of the charter, he was told by the law officers in England, destroyed the right of the colonists to the land they had acquired under it; he forbade even the ordinary town meetings; and he sought to crush opposition by harsh punishments.

To these Puritans it was no small part of the trying experience that he encouraged some to set up a society to worship after the manner of the Church of England, and use the hated prayer book; and that in 1688 the Episcopal congregation thus formed built a place of worship, which they called King's chapel, in Boston.

It was a happy day when they got rid of the hateful tyranny; and an assurance of better times when they presently learned that the new government at home approved what they had done, and were willing that they should send Sir Edmund and his fellow prisoners to England for trial.

The action of the people was no less prompt and decisive in New York, James' own province.

Francis Nicholson, Andros' deputy in New York and the Jerseys, was as little liked there as Andros himself was in Boston. Both he and the members of his council, because they supported him, were looked upon as tools of a papist king, and New York was Dutch and Protestant.

The two regiments of the king's regulars Sir Edmund had brought with him upon his second coming out, to be governor of all the northern coast, where Irish Catholics every man, and Nicholson had come out as commander of one of them. To the uneasy suspicions of the critical Protestants of the little seaport, affairs wore the ugly look of having brought them into power of men who must of necessity prove the enemies of a Protestant king.

With news of the revolution in England, moreover, came also news of war with France, the ousted king's Romish friend and ally; and the king's officers fell into an evident panic.

While they hesitated what to do, a captain of the men-at-arms they had called together for their defense seized the fort and the government in the name of the Prince of Orange. This was Jacob Leisler. He had come to the colony close upon thirty years before (1669), as a soldier in the employ of the Dutch West India company; had thriven in trade and made a place of influence for himself among the colonists, and now stepped forth as their champion against the officers of the papist king whom the parliament had deposed.

It was the news of war that chiefly wrought upon the fears of the town.

It was yet spring time, 1689, and the news that war had actually begun reached New York, a hasty rumor, before the fact. But it spoke truth, nevertheless, and no man could be ignorant what special interest New York had in the matter.

Louis of France was in fact planning that very spring how he should make the place his own, to the undoing of the English in America. With the coming of summer his plans were complete.

The veteran, indomitable Frontenac, master, if any man was, of the strategy of the forest, was to go back to Canada to take a force of 1,000 French regulars and 600 Canadians through the northern wilderness to Albany, thence to sweep down the river and meet the king's fleet, sent timely out of France, at New York; and France was to be mistress at the center of the continent before another winter was out ready to strike a final blow, first at the Iroquois behind her in the forests and then at the English on the northern coasts.

France made no sign as yet; the whole plan kept convert in Paris, a closely guarded secret; no one in America knew what was afoot. But some seemed able to divine. A keen foreboding quickened the faculties of all who thought upon the hazard of fortunes in the struggle that had all but come; the air seemed full of something—who could tell what?—and rumors crept through the forests and along the coasts in which men seemed to guess what Louis planned.

REBELLION IN MARYLAND.

NOT a few newcomers to the busy settlements which lay about the bay at New York had special reason to fear to see Louis strike.

It was but four years since the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Many a Huguenot family had found welcome there and a refuge from death, and knew not what fresh misfortune might overtake them should their insensate king take also these free coasts of the new world.

Every rumor bred deeper uneasiness. No ship came in at the Narrows which did not seem for a moment to be come out of France, no group of ships that did not look like a fleet of French frigates. Nothing was so easy as to throw the simpler people of the little town into a state of mind to be glad of any friendly leadership which seemed to make them safe against plotting Catholics, either out of France or out of England.

Leisler was sure of the sympathy of the crowd, and seemed to it to give proof of honesty in all that he did.

As a matter of fact, there was no danger. Colonel Dongan had done his work too well in the diplomacy of the forest. He had won the Iroquois to an alliance of which they gave, that very summer, instant and timely proof. As if some English statesman had set their work for them, they made King Louis' plan impossible before ever they were put upon the field.

Frontenac reached Canada in October to find that all the northern wilderness had been swept as with a flame by the fierce warriors of the great confederacy. The fur trade of the lakes was cut off; the posts upon the frontiers were taken and plundered; Montreal itself was hardly saved from capture and destruction.

There could be no expedition to Albany after that season's work of rapine and slaughter.

But New York did not know how safe it was; and Leisler had his day. It might have been well enough, had he stopped with thrusting Nicholson aside and assuming to play the new king's partisan and governor till the air should clear. But he did not.

For a year and a half he maintained himself as governor, in the new king's name, but without his authority. He even resisted commissioned officers of the king, until a governor sent from England came; and then he was hanged for treason.

It was a sad, unjust end. The man had been hot-headed, arbitrary, blind, and wilful, and had done much that the law could not sanction in order to have his own way. But he had done well, even that which was the deepest folly, in good faith. He had meant to serve the community he ruled, and had planned no treason against the king.

There had been not a little of the heat of parties at the bottom of the trouble. The greater land owners, the king's officials, and the rich merchants had wished Nicholson to keep the government until the new king should send some one in his stead. The small tradesmen, the artisans, and the sailors of the town heard that there was war with France, and that a French fleet was coming against the place, and believed that the rich men and the officials among them were no lovers of common men's liberties, or of a Protestant church, either; and Leisler was their leader.

His condemnation was a thing resolved upon and hurried to its execution in New York, not commanded from over sea; and in 1695 parliament itself took off the stain of treason from his name.

In Maryland those who were unquiet and did not like the proprietor's government took advantage of the time to overthrow it. There were men enough who had watched for such a chance. Thorough discontent with the proprietor's government had met very sharp frustration and rebuke twelve years ago, when Davis and Pate went to the gallows for the treason of emulating the example of Mr. Bacon in Virginia, as many wanted a change now as had wanted it then, and this new opportunity seemed made for any who chose to act upon its invitation.

The mere fact of being governed like a private estate and medieval county palatine was very irksome to more ambitious spirits of the colony; and the more closely and sedulously the proprietor attended to his government the more irksome did it become.

He dealt very harshly with opposition; he openly interfered with elections to the assembly; he disallowed and set aside such legislation as he did not like; he gave the offices of government to men of his own kin or personal following; and the taxes were not always spent for the public benefit.

It was like the government of Virginia with a petty king in residence. And that petty king, every one knew, was of the popish party, whose part in the great king at home was bound to his own undoing. Men fancied they saw new popish plots in every trivial incident or shifting of affairs.

If the panic had touched New York and turned her government upside down, it was little to be wondered at that it touched Maryland also. Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel, the officer who reduced Ireland "from a place of briskest trade and best paid rents in Christendom to ruin and desolation," and who had dared hold it for James Stuart, despite the parliament in London and the authority of the Prince of Orange, was of Lord Baltimore's kin and his very close friend; and Maryland teemed as no other colony did with Roman Catholic partisans.

Lord Baltimore was, in fact, no laggard in his loyalty. He promptly despatched instructions out of England commanding the immediate proclamation of King William and Queen Mary to the province; but his messenger died on the way, and Maryland seemed to lag behind the other colonies in her loyalty.

Upon which John Coode, [illegible] some others, pretending, perhaps, believing, that the proprietor's officers in the colony meant to defy the crown and establish papacy, got together an "Association in Arms for the Defense of the Protestant religion, and for asserting the right of King William and Queen Mary to the Province of Maryland and all the English dominions," officers of the militia and the very speaker of the colonial house acting with them; seized the government of the colony (1689); convinced the king of their sincerity and good faith in what had been done, though many of the best people in the colony protested; ruled as their party pleased for two years; and then welcomed a royal governor

Militarism of Germany Is Explained and Defended By General Bernhardi, Famous Author and Soldier

By Special Permission of Kaiser Wilhelm, Gen. von Bernhardi Sets Forth Argument to Prove What a Potent Factor German Kind of Militarism Would Be in Development of Mind and Body of Any Nation—Gives German Opinion of Reasons Why France, Russia, England and Belgium Are Fighting Against Teutons.

By FRIEDRICH VON BERNHARDI.
(General of Cavalry.)

RUSSIA and France have forced the war upon us under the flimsy pretext that they had to protect criminal Serbia against the reprisal demands of Austria-Hungary, which, in view of the Serbian policy of murder, were justified in every respect. England entered into the war ostensibly in order to protect neutral Belgium against German violation, although England, through its military agreements with that country, had long before violated the spirit of Belgium's neutrality, and although Belgium herself had silently joined the war agreement directed against Germany.

Today these pretexts for war are no longer taken seriously by our enemies themselves.

The English press has quite frankly declared—certainly not without governmental sanction—that the violation of Belgian neutrality was only the ostensible pretext for England's declaration of war; that England, even in absence of this alleged event, under any circumstances, would have participated in the war against Germany. In France no secret is made of the fact that for years preparations had been made for this war and that the first opportunity was seized to draw the sword. In Russia, finally, it is quite frankly admitted that the crushing of Austria and the conquest of Constantinople were the real objects of this long and carefully prepared war.

In that empire of the knout little attention is paid to the opinion of the population, which is on a low level of culture. The armies are led or driven into battle without knowing for what they are fighting and why they must die by hundreds of thousands. Like the masses of the population, they completely lack, on the whole, an understanding of political aims; they are dominated solely by instinct.

In England and France, on the other hand, only one word is needed to captivate the fantasy of the masses in order to justify the war in their eyes and in order to make the war a popular one. Having dropped as an argument for war the protection of Serbia and Belgium against neutrality violation, because nobody believes in it, but unwilling to admit the true political aims, England and France were compelled to invent another scare intended to deceive and inflame the masses.

WHERE IS PERIL OF OUR MILITARISM?

So they declare, as the French foreign minister only recently asserted publicly: The real object of the war is the crushing of the "bloody" German militarism which constitutes a menace to the entire world.

Wherein, I now ask, lies the difference between German militarism and the militarism of other military nations? Where lies its particular peril?

Our enemies are quick with the reply:

German militarism enslaves the nation and makes of it the mute and submissive instrument of an ambitious government which, through its plans of conquest and world domination, menaces all neighboring countries, as was shown by the "policy of force" in 1864, 1866 and 1870-71. This militarism is an enemy of all culture, which can flourish only in a free nation. The Germans also are for that reason absolutely barbaric, as is proved by their present warfare on land and at sea. From the yoke of this barbarism the world must be liberated; Germany must be prevented from being a strongly armed nation in order that the onward step of civilization be no longer retarded by this brutal nation of warriors and so that the blessings of universal peace be at last shared by all nations.

To attain this noble end—so argue our enemies—it is well worth while that the masses of civilization's real banner bearers enthuse and sacrifice themselves upon its altar. To attain this end the English and the French allied themselves with the Russians; to this end they bring up Hindus, New Zealanders, negroes and Hottentots in order to definitely subdue Germany, which formerly was called the land of the thinkers and poets, but which is in reality a land of warlike and slavish barbarians.

That is the publicly professed opinion of our opponents as it is preached in all streets and alleys and at all beer tables; that is what they are endeavoring to make the people of the United States and all the rest of the world believe.

THE TRUTH OF THE SITUATION.

Now, what is the truth of the situation?

Universal conscription was introduced in Prussia in an hour of need. When in the beginning of the last century Napoleon had subdued all Germany and destroyed most of Prussia so that it only numbered five million inhabitants, Scharnhorst created the army through general conscription. The old glory of Prussia of the seven years was, and the hatred against the foreign oppressor combined to make the new institution popular from the outset. It made it possible for little Prussia of 1813, completely impoverished, to put 200,000 men into the field when the hour of liberation struck and together with its ally to vanquish the powerful Corsican.

When peace had come nobody thought of giving up the blissful institution upon which rested Prussia's newly-acquired power and position. No one wanted to forego the duty of honor to sacrifice in the hour of danger all earthly goods and the last drop of blood for the common welfare. Thus the nation became accustomed to universal conscription and learned to regard military service as a natural duty.

Then, when in the beginning of the '60s, King Wilhelm ordered a strengthening of the army and a reorganization of its antiquated institutions, a theoretically limited representation of the people, it is true, raised its voice not against universal conscription, but against its materialization in the modern garb. But all opposition ceased when the brilliant successes of the new Prussian "people's army" in 1864 against Denmark and in 1866 against Austria showed how correctly King Wilhelm had judged conditions. Thenceforth universal conscription became the common property of the entire German nation, the palladium of further national growth.

German militarism, if one would call by that name the conviction of the necessity of universal conscription and the training of the people for military service and for military readiness, is, in consequence of this development, deeply rooted in the ideas and in the philosophy of life of the entire German nation; it has been deepened and strengthened by the realization that Germany, situated in the center of Europe, is surrounded almost on all sides by antagonistic nations and that her very existence is threatened if she is not able to effectively defend herself.

HAS NOT RETARDED CIVILIZATION.

This view, however, has by no means exerted a retarding and deplorable effect upon civilization, as our enemies charge it has. Never and nowhere has there been raised in our land a submissive, blindly obedient soldatesque, drilled into deathlike obedience. Exactly the contrary has always been the case. The school of the army has been for our nation, physically as well as mentally and morally, a bubbling fountain of health.

For the physical development of our youth, the military service, with its many sided demands upon all muscles, mind and body, has had an extremely advantageous effect, much more so than could have been achieved by devotion to sports.

At the same time characters were steeled through the iron discipline and self-control and through the extreme exertion of all powers which have been demanded from each individual. Then, too, there took place in the army an equalization of all social differences. Men of the higher classes stand in the ranks shoulder to shoulder with the plain folk of the masses, and all learn to feel themselves members of one great entirety in which burdens and duties are equally divided.

The strict discipline that is demanded throughout, however, is by no means based upon slavish obedience, but upon the free subordination of thinking men. Carefully the recruits are educated to the recognition of their necessity, to confident subordination. Between superiors and subordinates there has always existed, in spite of all outward form, a comradeship rooted on the one side in good will and on the other in confidence.

Certainly absolute obedience is demanded in the German army, but at the same time everything is done in order to develop independence, particularly so since the modern weapons have made necessary fighting in open order, reducing the immediate influence of the superiors upon the subordinates. With the utmost care each individual is educated to the understanding of his duties toward the whole as well as to the understanding of his particular tasks; the sharpshooter, the patrol rider, the artilleryman, all are taught to act independently, and so trained that each individual, if his superior is killed, can step into the latter's place and take the leadership of the group or company without awaiting specific orders; so that he is proud to be equal to these tasks and finds the same obedience and discipline that had been commanded by the one whose place he took.

TWO FACTORS MUST WORK TOGETHER.

Two factors, however, must work together to achieve this degree of independence; the mental capacity and ability and the moral strength which makes it possible to fulfil, with contempt of death, that task even in the most difficult situation and in the greatest dangers. Thus it is obedience upon which rests the inner contact of the German army, but upon the personal, mental, moral and physical independence of all individuals rests its higher efficiency, which is not equalled by any other army.

Is it conceivable that such achievements as our armies are carrying out in their struggle against a numerically many times superior enemy, such a fight as our entire nation is carrying out, young and old rushing to the colors, each individual German ready to sacrifice himself with all that is his for the fatherland, all the women devoting themselves to helping the army, all domestic disputes vanishing; does one believe that all that, defiance of death, enthusiasm and willingness to sacrifice, can be forced by mute obedience?

Nobody is stupid and naive enough to believe that. For only where all mental and moral powers of a nation, exerted to the uttermost, are brought into play are such gigantic achievements as the world has never seen before possible.

This possibility, however, this unanimous rising of a nation of 65,000,000 to death defying willingness, to sacrifice and flaming enthusiasm was created primarily by the much condemned militarism that has been the high school of an enlightened national consciousness not only for the army, but for the whole German people.

When the young men trained in the army return to civil life after their service is over they take with them a fund of moral strength, increased efficiency and deeply rooted patriotism and in this sense continue their work for the fatherland through their example alone. Thus it happened that the whole people feels itself as one with the army, and has been educated to the full exertion of all powers, from which exertion results, in the last analysis, efficiency in all civil occupations. Here too each individual is a fighter in his place; so he has become in the contest of the nations, in science, in the markets of the world, in industry, behind the plough and as pioneer of culture in foreign lands a victor who challenges the envy of half the world.

HAS ELEVATED WHOLE NATION.

German militarism, everywhere condemned and pictured as a ghastly menace, thus has proved—the views of our enemies notwithstanding—the German nation's greatest propagator of Kultur; it has achieved the greatest things that can be achieved; it has elevated a whole nation mentally and morally, has educated it to the highest degree and to the devotion to ideal aims; to loyalty unto death; it has not confined itself to train the young men into fighters, it has also furthered and elevated humanity in them, which today is amply proved by the strength and conscience and the humane character of our methods of war, so brilliantly contrasting with the brutal and bestial barbarity of the Russian hordes and the wildness of our African opponents.

This militarism, however, according to the assertions of our enemies—which they do not themselves believe—is not only barbaric, but at the same time forms a menace to all other nations; from it there is said to have been developed a spirit of conquest and brute force that should be feared by all, especially by the neighboring countries. That is the ever repeated reproach of our enemies; with it they seek to justify the war they criminally started.

However, they owe the proof, and the undeniable facts prove the contrary.

In the hour of its birth German militarism stepped into life to liberate our fatherland from the yoke of its unbearable foreign oppression. In the wars of liberation it received the fire test. Then followed long years of peace without German militarism ever making itself noticeable. Prussia did not take up arms again until it faced the task of protecting a German brother nation against law-defying Danish violation and to liberate it from foreign yoke; purely a national task. Then came the war of 1866 with Austria, which had become necessary in order to assure an independent existence for the German nation.

Prussia's incorporation of part of the conquered states was a consequence of political necessity, not of unjustified lust of conquest. That is clearly manifested in the sparing of the territorial unit of the Danube monarchy and of the South German states. Nor did it, at that time occur to any one to blame German "militarism" for the war and its consequences. Nor was this scare word invented in 1870.

OUT OF WAR GREW NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

This latter war war the repulse of a frivolous attack, plotted by the French government in order to give the tottering throne of the Napoleonides a leaning, and taken up out of national vanity by the French nation. Out of it grew the new German empire as a necessary consequence of the entire historical development and the victories gained in common by all the Germans. This imperial foundation, too, is a testimonial of the wise moderation of the Prussian victor. Only such territorial sacrifices were imposed upon France as were absolutely imperative for the security of our borders. In spite of all wishes to the contrary, the independence of the weaker German states was assured, and as in the army, so in the national formation the principle was enforced that within the necessary unit the efficiency of the entirety is increased by the independence of the individual.

Also, it occurred to no one to denounce. On the contrary, nearly all the states hastened to imitate the German army system, not as a precautionary measure against a feared German "policy of force," but because the social and political importance of the system was recognized.

England, alone, considering herself safe behind her wall of waves against any land wars, has to this day failed to equip herself with this Kultur propagator—much to her own detriment. The German empire, however, which today is pictured by its enemies as a menace to Europe, has, despite of all preparation, during forty-three years—far remote from carrying on a policy of conquest—done everything in its power, at times under considerable sacrifices, to maintain peace, and at the outbreak of the present world war endeavored to the utmost limit of possibilities and at its own risk to spare the world from this terrible conflict.

GERMANY HAS BEEN GUARDIAN OF PEACE.

The assertion, therefore, that "German militarism" has been a menace to Europe is perfectly untenable and can be proved by nothing. Germany and the triple alliance, on the contrary, have for long years been the guardians of peace in Europe, and in 1914 Kaiser Wilhelm drew the sword only because he had been attacked by numerically superior enemies and forced into self-defense.

But how do things stand with the militarism of the other European countries?

Neither in France nor in Russia was universal conscription born of necessity, as it was the case in Germany. Rather it was introduced in order to line up the equilibrium of powers against Germany. In Russia as well as in France, however, this increase in strength very soon assumed an aggressive character. In France preparations were carried on for years with the one thought to defeat Germany and to reconquer Alsace-Lorraine—a thought which also has been the guiding motive of the French policy. Russia, on the other hand, has carried on a continuous aggressive expansion policy—in the Far East, to acquire there free access to the sea, with ice free ports, and in the near Orient, in order to realize the century-old dream of the conquest of Constantinople and the domination of the Balkan peninsula.

Here Austria stood in her (Russia's) way, so the czar's plans of late were concentrated upon the destruction of that country and the crushing of Austria's ally, Germany. In this direction the French and Russian wishes met. Thus we have been, during the years past, witnesses of tremendous armaments and war preparations which both countries carried through according to mutual plans and agreements, with the unmistakable object to attack Austria and its ally, Germany, as soon as an opportunity promising success would turn up.

Thus not German militarism but French and Russian militarism grew into a European menace because, with admittedly aggressive intentions, they carried preparations to the extreme. In France this became evident through the reintroduction of the three years' service term. It also evidences itself in the fact that in that country the military burden per capita amounts to $7.91, while in Germany it is only $4.54. In Russia, on the other hand, the same tendency showed itself in the creation of more and more army corps in the accumulation of tremendous war material in Poland and in the proposed building up of strategic railroads against the Austro-German frontier.

GERMANY ALWAYS ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Germany always found herself on the defensive against these gigantic efforts on the part of her opponents, which is shown by the fact alone that even under the latest military law not all able-bodied men could be drawn, while in France all who could carry arms were called to the colors and Russia maintained an army in peace which by far outnumbered all armies of Europe. Moreover, in that country the military service was exactly that which our enemies now maliciously assert of Germany; a training to blind, machine-like obedience which can never result in independent, conscious achievement in war, as the brainless Russian warfare in the Russo-Japanese war proved sufficiently and as it proves it again today.

Despite the threatening aspect of the tremendous Franco-Russian preparations, however, war would hardly have resulted from them if England had not joined the war alliance of the two continental countries, thus encouraging them to throw the gauntlet at Germany's feet. Allied with the sea powerful England, they felt sure of the victory. Their own land forces were considerably stronger than those of their opponents. England, however, dominated the seas and could cut the central European alliance from all communication with the outside world.

The Franco-Russian militarism, developed to the very extreme, found a welcome aid in the British.

In British navalism there really lies a menace to the world, in quite a different way than in the defensive German militarism; and this menace is not only a supposed one, but an actual one.

England actually dominates the principal commercial highways of the world; she can prevent all oversea commerce; can tie up all sea trade, can cut off all communication with oversea colonies. Thus she exerts an actual domination at least over the old world, and form a tangible danger for the freedom of all nations, as has been shown in the present war, in which she has not only closed out Germany from the world's seas, but also tramples with feet in the rights of all neutrals. She also used this domination of the seas to limit the free development of all other colonial powers while taking for herself, often in the midst of peace, the richest territories in the world.

ENGLISH NAVALISM GREATEST MENACE.

English navalism, therefore, not "German militarism," is the real foe of all nations that have an interest in the freedom of the seas; a general menace, in no small degree, to America, which is proved by the present interference with American commerce in the midst of peace with the nation. On land, however, British militarism certainly is not to be judged as a cultural element. There the army is not formed by the flower of the nation, ready and willing to sacrifice its most sacred goods, but from a horde of hirelings that serve for money and are ready to fight for any object, be it ever so reprehensible. None will maintain that such an army can exert a morally uplifting influence upon the nation.

German militarism, on the other hand, being nothing else than the patriotic and soldierly spirit born of universal conscription, is a cultural factor of the first order and threatens no one in the hands of the moderate Germany policy, which will ever be moderate, because it corresponds with the German character and German ways; because a government which desires to carry on a policy of adventure would lose its backbone in its own nation.

But if that is so—and everybody who has any knowledge of Germany will agree with me that it is so—whence this universal cry about German militarism and the dangers alleged to spring from it, while every other more dangerous and more distinct militarism—Russia, French and English militarism—is looked at as harmless and without danger?

It is not difficult to find the answer.

Germany has developed under the immediate and indirect influence of universal conscription into a strong power, not only a military one, but a commercial, industrial and colonial nation.

Her military power has long prevented France from undertaking her war of revenge and has kept Russia from materializing by force her Oriental plans that presupposed the crushing of Austria. Germany's power stood in the way of the realization of her two powerful neighbors' political ambitions. It was evident that only the supreme effort could make possible the overthrow of Germany. Upon this supreme effort they had to decide, not because Germany threatened them, but vice versa, because they felt themselves too weak to attack Germany. Her strength was Germany's crime. Because she opposed as a strong power France's and Russia's ambitious plans of conquest, her militarism, from which her power had sprung, had to be branded as hostile to civilization and therefore dangerous. Not only the peoples of the countries involved had to be deceived and made willing for war in this way. The libel and slander and deliberate misinterpretation of German militarism was hung over the ambitious and aggressive intentions as a deceiving cloak to fool also the neutrals.

GERMANY'S STRENGTH ENRAGED ENGLAND.

Not so with England. Germany in its rise threatened to outrace the European continental countries. The equilibrium of these countries, demanded by the traditional policy of England, seemed menaced. That could not be suffered. Such a power was in the eyes of every Englishman a crime against the sacred "rights" of England. Besides, German commerce and German industry developed more powerfully from day to day and threatened to become a tangible menace to British commerce. That, too, was a crime against England, which for centuries has been used to gather in the riches of the world without labor and competition. On top of it all a German navy had been created which, it is true, is not strong enough to defeat the British fleet in an open sea battle, yet strong enough to cause heavy losses and thus, in view of the strong navies of other nations, to challenge England's prestige on the seas of the world.

So Germany's strength on the continent, as well as at sea and in the field of world commerce, was the thorn in England's side, not because Germany threatened England in a military way or in any way violated British rights, but because by her very existence she endangered England's prestige on the world's seas, and because England had no longer the confidence that she could conquer German competition with peaceful means.

Germany's power was a crime in England's eyes, and as this power in the last analysis grew out from a so-called "militarism," that is from the efficient organization and exertion of all vital powers, this militarism had to be branded as a factor hostile to Kultur and as one threatening strife in the life of nations.

The envy of Germany's phenomenal development, and the realization that they were not in the long run equal to the steel hard, industrious, work loving and in all fields powerful German nation produced the hatred against German militarism; it led to the point to where the world was flooded with lies and misrepresentations about the Germans and their militarism, and where finally half the world allied itself to crush Germany.

May they try it! May they throw more and more new hordes against our border wall, and may they announce to the world certain victory even before the final battle! With God's help all these direct and indirect attacks will crash against the steel hard German militarism and fail. Then it will become evident that this militarism, branded as a foe of civilization, will prove strong enough not only to maintain itself as an important factor of civilization in the coming era but also to safeguard the freedom of the nations and peace on earth!

General von Bernhardi



Famous German author and military expert, who is in command of cavalry division now battling with the Russians.

OUR COUNTRY---BY OUR PRESIDENT

Continued from Opposite Page

den by law. The seat of government was removed from St. Mary's, where the Catholic families held sway to whom the colony had owed its establishment, and set up at Providence, presently to be known as Annapolis, where the Protestant influence centered. Maryland was transformed.

Everywhere in the colonies there was doubt for a little while what government to obey, until things should be settled in England, and his Majesty King William should have time to turn his attention to affairs in America.

Nowhere was the doubt more embarrassing than in East and West Jersey, which seemed left without any general government at all. Formal negotiations had been afoot in 1688, the very year of the revolution, for the surrender of the rights of the East Jersey proprietors to the crown; repeated transfers of proprietorship and divisions of jurisdiction, both by private sale and public grant, had from the first sadly confused authority in the province; and when news came of what had happened in England, some doubted whether there were either royal authority or private right for the government of the growing hamlets of either colony.

Affairs presently settled even there, however, to their normal frame again. For quite fourteen years longer the proprietors kept their right to appoint governors and exercise superintendence there.

The settlers in the two provinces, moreover, were for the most part hard-headed English and Scottish people, who were not to be disconcerted in the management of their own affairs by trouble in England or the mere lack of a settled general government. For quite three years (1689-1692) they waited, without disturbance or excitement, or any unusual interruption of their quiet life, under the direction of their town and county officers; until at last they learned what their government as a province was to be.

There were already five organized counties in East Jersey, and had been these twenty years, since before the second coming of the Dutch (1674); and 10,000 people crowded their little towns and the cleared spaces of the forest about them. West Jersey, on the other side of the forests, by the Delaware, had grown almost as fast. Both provinces had the means and the men to take care of themselves.

It was not very long, after all, before the government became a settled and ordered power again under the new king.

William of Orange was a business-like master, a real governor, not likely to do less, likely, rather, to do more, than either James or Charles in the government of the colonies; and the colonies felt the power of his systematic way of rule very soon. The old charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island were presently recognized again and confirmed; but Massachusetts, instead of her old, got a new charter.

Plymouth lost her separate rights altogether and was merged with Massachusetts; and many things were changed. It must have seemed to the older men in the towns of the Plymouth grant as if the old freedom and dignity of their life had been done away with forever.

Plymouth was the oldest of the northern colonies, and had kept through all the long seventy years of her separate life not a little of the fine temper, the sober resoluteness, steadfastness, moderation, and nobility given to her at the first by her pilgrim founders. Surely the king's advisers had forgotten her story when they thus summarily and without compunction handed her government and territory over to Massachusetts, to be, as it were, obliterated and robbed of their identity! But such, it seemed, was their way of bringing system into the administration of the northern colonies.

The new charter was granted in 1691. It not only joined Plymouth to Massachusetts, but Maine also, carrying the northern borders of the province to the very banks of the St. Lawrence. But, though it extended her boundaries, it curtailed her liberties, and it was this that the men of the Bay principally noted.

Their governor was thenceforth to be appointed by the crown. There were to be courts of admiralty, customs officers, and a postoffice service directly dependent upon the ministers in London. There was to be a representative general court, almost as before, consisting of the governor, his council and a house of deputies, at the governor's council of twenty-eight was to be every year, after the first, elected by the general court itself, in which the people's representatives predominated.

Only the general court could lay taxes and make general laws. But the king's governor was to have the right to veto any law of which he did not approve, and the crown behind him might set the court's enactments aside, as disallowed, at any time within three years after they were passed.

All the old rules as to who should vote for deputies, too, were changed. The right to vote was no longer to be confined to members of the Puritan churches; it was to be exercised by every man who had forty pounds' worth of personal property, or a freehold estate in land worth two pounds a year. Judges were to be appointed by the governor and council; all other officials of the colony by the governor alone.

It was something to have one of their own fellow colonists, a familiar figure among them, at least, for their first governor under the new arrangement, though that did not alter his powers, and he was hardly the man they would themselves have chosen.

A NATIVE GOVERNOR.

SIR WILLIAM PHIPS was only a rough, pushing, self-made sailor, one of the youngest of the twenty-one sons of an humble gunsmith in a little settlement close by the mouth of the far-away Kennebec.

He had been a ship's carpenter, a common seaman, a ship's captain—always sanguine, always adventurous, always on the make, risking everything to win his way, and as cheerful and hearty and full of confident plans when he had lost as when he had won. At last he had actually made the fortune he was in quest of, by finding and recovering the treasure of a sunken Spanish galleon in the southern seas.

He had been much in England, and had won favor in the court and out of it by his bluff and honest energy and unfailing good-will, and his breezy manners, brought fresh from the salt seas.

King James had knighted him Sir William for the Spanish treasure he brought into England, and had made him high sheriff of New England when Sir Edmund Andros was governor there. In the year 1690, the year before the new charter was signed, he had led an expedition into the north and taken Acadia from the French, with much excellent private plunder, and then had failed in an expedition against Quebec.

He was no statesman, and it was not pleasant for any man to be the first governor under the new charter; but bluff Sir William, known to every man in Boston, was better than a stranger might have been.

The new king's coming to the throne in England had brought war in its train a long war with the French, as everyone had foreseen it must.—"King William's War," they called it in the colonies; and war with the French meant fear and massacre on the northern borders, where the French were but too apt at stirring the Indians to their fierce attacks even in times of peace.

It was this war Jacob Leisler had heard would surely bring French ships into New York, and a Roman Catholic government. It gave Sir William Phips leave to make his expeditions against the north, for adventure and profit, instead.

In 1692 a distemper showed itself at Salem, in Massachusetts, which seemed a little blacker than war itself—an ominous distemper of the mind. It was the year of frenzy against what men fancied to be witchcraft, and Salem, where the chief madness was, saw nineteen persons swing upon her gallows hill for commerce with the devil. Some really believed them witches; some schemed to send their personal enemies to the gallows with a false charge.

Governor Phips was induced to appoint special courts for the trial of the witches; and a long year went by before men's better thoughts, natural pity, and awakened consciences called a halt upon the murderous frenzy, and Salem, with all the province, tried to forget what had been done to the innocent.

In that year, 1692, the king appointed Benjamin Fletcher to be governor of New York, and of Pennsylvania as well, which he was instructed to bring within his jurisdiction, for the consolidation of government; and Sir Lionel Copley, appointed in 1691, became royal governor of Maryland.

Sir Edmund Andros, too, was that year once more commissioned governor, this time of Virginia, and stayed there full five years, a quieter if not a wiser man than in the days of King James. The Virginians did not wholly dislike him, taking him for what he was, a rough soldier, more efficient than patient, who meant to do his duty according to his instructions, but did not know how to do it in the wise way for his own interests and the general peace.

He honestly devoted himself to the welfare of the colony, encouraged the growth of cotton in order that cloth might be made, improved the methods of administration, and sought in more than one way to better the sources of wealth. But the Virginians liked as little as the other colonists did his zeal in the enforcement of the acts of trade, and his arbitrary temper ruined him at last by bringing him into collision with James Blair.

Andros' predecessor in the governorship of Virginia had been Francis Nicholson, a man who had been hardly more than a tool of James' tyranny a little while before in New York, but who was at heart something better than a mere placeman. He was intemperate, and in private often showed himself gross and licentious; but he had some of the gifts of a statesman, and in quite Virginia devoted himself very steadily to the welfare of the people he governed, no less than to the advancement of the general interests of the crown.

James Blair had found in him an intelligent friend, and not an opponent, when he sought to set up a college in the colony. A great deal of Virginian politics centered in Mr. Blair. He was a Scotsman bred to orders in the English church, and was but thirty-six when Sir Edmund Andros was made governor of Virginia. He had come to the colony in 1685, at twenty-nine; and in 1690, the year Mr. Nicholson became governor, he had been appointed commissary for Virginia by the Bishop of London.

Virginia was supposed to lie within the see of London, and as the bishop's commissary there it was Mr. Blair's duty to inspect, report upon and administer discipline in the church of the colony.

He made it his first task to establish a college—the assembly, the governor, and every true friend of Virginia at his back in the enterprise—in order that education might sustain order and enlightenment.

The king granted a charter and revenues to the college in 1692; the merchants of London subscribed right handsomely; Governor Nicholson handed over to it 350 pounds voted to him by the assembly, and Virginia at last had the college she had wished and planned for ever since the days of Sir George Yeardley. It was agreed that it should be called the College of William and Mary.

But when Sir Edward Andros came, Mr. Nicholson being sent to administer the affairs of Maryland, it was found, after a few years' trial, that he and Mr. Blair could not live in the same colony.

Mr. Blair was as hot-tempered as Sir Edward, and spoke his mind in as choleric and unstinted a way. But Mr. Blair, though he was often boisterous, generally managed, after the canny Scots manner, to be right as well, and generally had both the law and the interests of the colony on his side when it came to a contest, while Sir Edmund had a great talent for putting himself in the wrong.

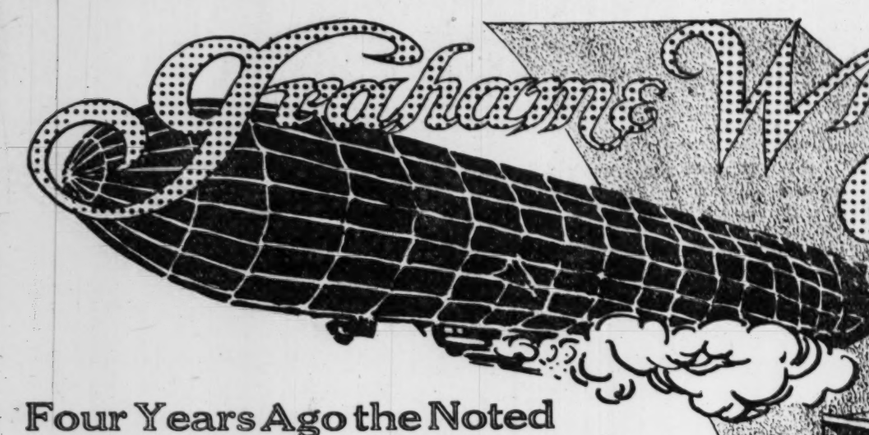
When at last it came to a breach between the two, therefore, as it did, Sir Edmund lost and Mr. Blair won. Sir Edmund was recalled to England, and Mr. Nicholson was named governor once more.

It was a long time before Mr. Blair ceased to reign in Virginia. Mr. Nicholson became instrumental in removing the capital from Jamestown, which Mr. Bacon had burned, to Williamsburg, more wholesomely placed, 10 miles back from the river. The college also had been placed there; and there Mr. Blair continued to preside as governors came and went.

Woodrow Wilson

(Continued Next Sunday.)

Graham-White's Warning to London Come True.



Four Years Ago the Noted Aviator, Now an Officer of the British Air Corps, Censured His Country's "Official Apathy" and Forecast the Aerial Menace That Has Now Become a Tragic Fact

WHEN German airships flew over London recently, dropping ninety bombs and killing a number of people, the war office no doubt recalled the aerial menace warning of Claude Grahame-White, spoken in 1911. The well-known aviator, who is now an officer of England's air corps, said at that time:

"Weight-lifting machines of modern construction could leave foreign soil tomorrow, could make their way by air until they hovered over London, could drop explosives, or incendiary bombs, upon the streets and buildings of the city, and could fly back again to their starting point without once having need to descend."

Grahame-White was censuring what he termed the "official apathy" of England. He was pleading for more aeroplanes with which to combat the attack of an enemy—in the event that such an attack should ever come.

"Why are other countries devoting time and money unstintingly to strengthening their air corps, increasing the skill of their airmen and perfecting their aerial organization? And why is it that in England sums which can only be described as paltry are set aside for war aeroplanes and men, and that permeating the official attitude toward this new 'arm' there is indifference?

"We have acquired ten military aeroplanes, at least two of which are obsolete, and we have no plans at all as regards buying any more. We have two or three officers as expert airmen in connection with the air battalion; and there is an intention, I believe, to train a few more during the summer."

Did England shake off her apathy following this warning? To a certain extent, yes. Where she had ten military aeroplanes in 1911, she had 200 shortly after the beginning of hostilities with Germany. Also she had seven military dirigibles. Germany, the aerial activities of which country concern England the most, had between 450 and 500 military aeroplanes and twenty-one dirigibles.

You may say that these figures do not compare so very unfavorably for England, inasmuch as a defending party most always holds an advantage over the attacking party. Why, then, is it possible for Germany to raid the realm of King George V. with seeming impunity?

The answer to this question may be found in another declaration made by Grahame-White four years ago.

"There is one absolutely vital factor in an efficient military air corps that no money in the world could buy. That factor is represented by the priceless experience which France and Germany have acquired, not in the mere spending of money but by assiduous experimenting in all practical forms of aerial work. We in England are at least a year behind these countries in the development of the war aeroplane; and this year is represented also by extraordinary pioneer work.

"During this wonderful year of progress other countries have learned lessons that—*even if we bought today an air fleet numerically equal to theirs*—would enable them to be infinitely our superiors in the performance of all aerial operations."

An aerial attack on London has been the daily nightmare of the English people since the war began.

Almost every week since Dec. 9 there have been raids and rumors of raids on England. A summary of these will give you some idea of Grahame-White's eligibility to be classed as a prophet:

DEC. 9—Hostile aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dover, only sixty miles from London. One bomb hit the earthworks of the fortifications.

DEC. 22—Berlin official press bureau announced that the German navy aviator, Lieutenant Stephen von Prodzynski, had flown over Dover, thrown bombs, reconnoitered the position of the British fleet.

DEC. 24—British official press bureau reported that a hostile aeroplane had dropped a bomb over Dover.

DEC. 25—Residents of Sheerness were called from their Christmas dinners by a spectacular battle in air between two British and two German aeroplanes. The Germans escaped.

JAN. 10—Sixteen German aeroplanes were seen over the English Channel, according to the London Times.

JAN. 19—German air craft attempted to blow up the king's residence at Sandringham. Reports at London were that a squadron of six Zeppelins crossed the North Sea.

JAN. 22—Norfolk and London were again excited by reports that Zeppelin airships were raiding England.

FEB. 1—The batteries protecting Dover opened fire on air raiders and drove them away. The war department made all preparations for a raid on London, and the streets of the city were kept in darkness.

FEB. 21—An aeroplane dropped incendiary bombs on the fields near Braintree. An aeroplane dropped a bomb at Colchester, and several bombs at Marks Tey and near Coggeshell.

APRIL 17—The report came from Berlin that a German aviator shelled Greenwich, near London. No English report made on the subject.

APRIL 30—A hostile air craft raided Ipswich. Bombs were dropped and some houses destroyed by flames started by explosives.

MAY 10—A Zeppelin, after bombarding Southend, a seaside resort, set fire to frame houses there.

MAY 12—A Zeppelin was seen near the mouth of the Tyne.

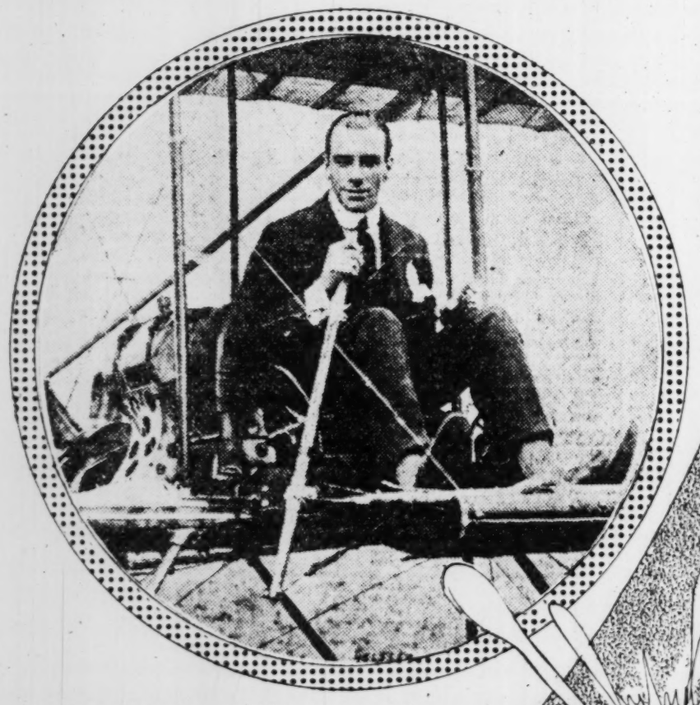
MAY 17—A Zeppelin raided Ramsgate and dropped about forty bombs. The Bull Hotel was badly damaged.

MAY 27—Another Zeppelin raid was made on Southend. Two women were reported killed.

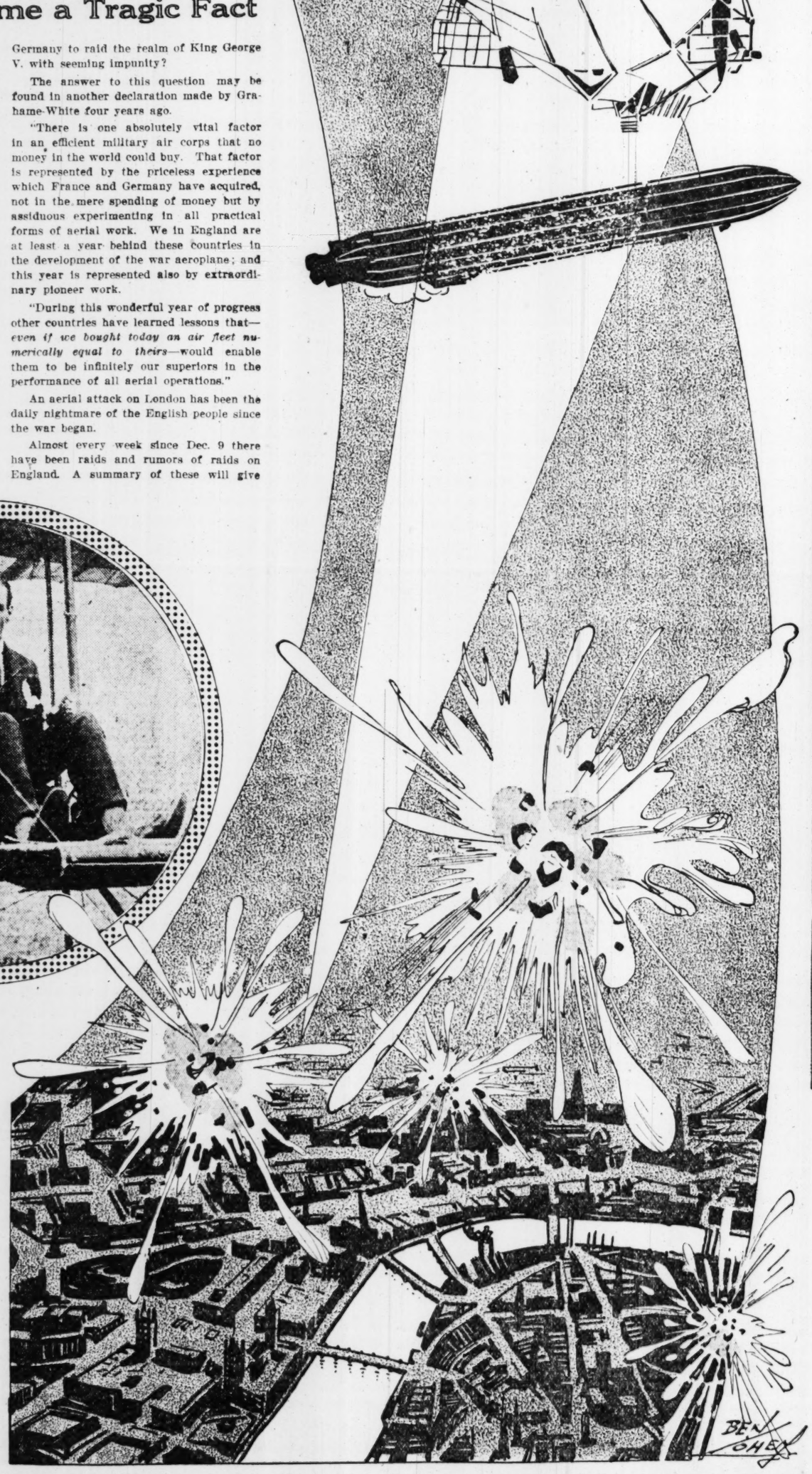
JUNE 1—Ninety bombs dropped in the metropolitan area of London. Four people killed, several seriously injured, and much private property destroyed.

JUNE 4—Raid made over the eastern and southeastern coast of England. "Little material damage was done, and the casualties are very few," reported the admiralty.

Is Germany secretly building enough airships to attack England in fifties, in hundreds, in thousands? If so, will England be prepared to meet the attack? It might be well for her to heed the warning now four years old.



Claude Grahame-White.

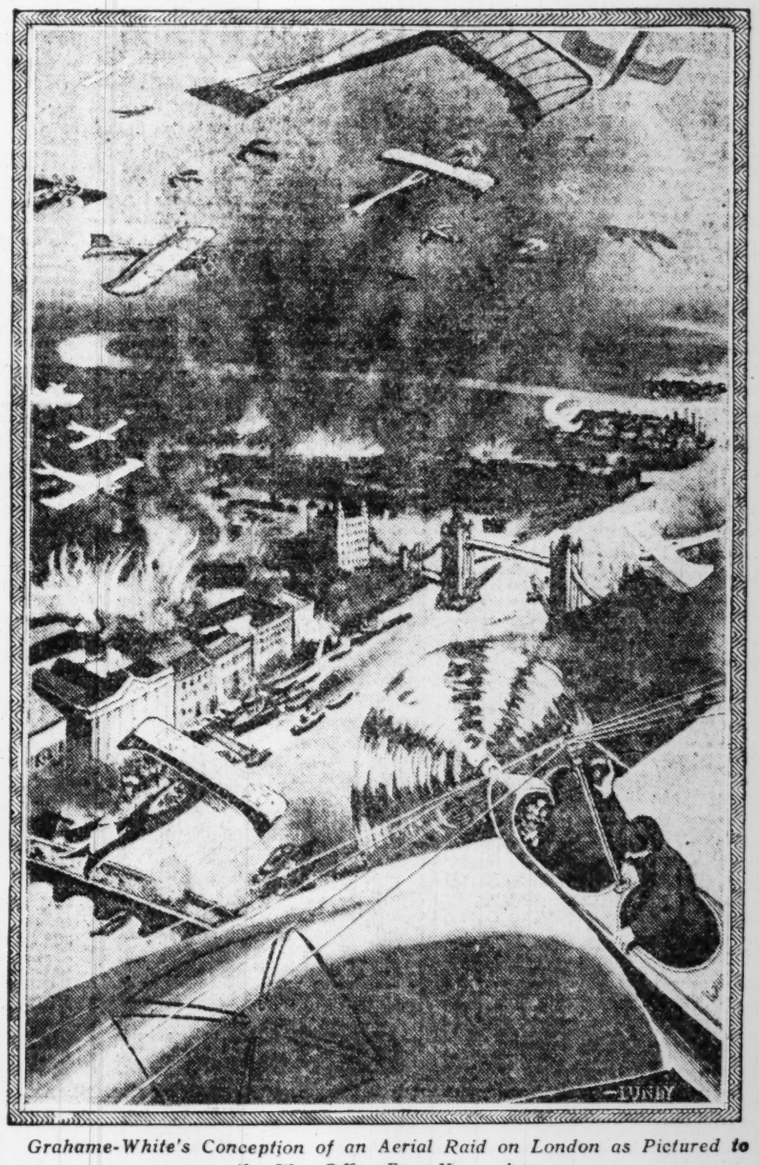


This Warning Has Come True

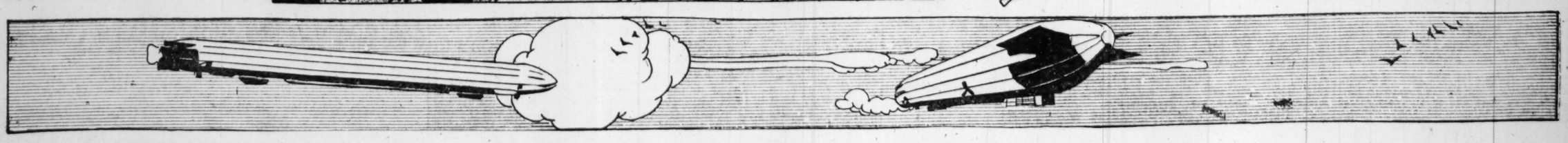
WEIGHT-LIFTING machines of modern construction could leave foreign soil tomorrow, could make their way by air until they hovered over London, could drop explosives, or incendiary bombs, upon the streets and buildings of the city, and could fly back again to their starting point without once having need to descend.

Will This?

AERIAL machines in future will not be employed in units, but in large squadrons. Many people still think of the aeroplane, even for military purposes, as a machine to be used in twos and threes. But France, Germany and Russia have ceased to make this mistake. They are laying their plans for the employment of war machines, not in fifties, or even in hundreds, but in thousands.

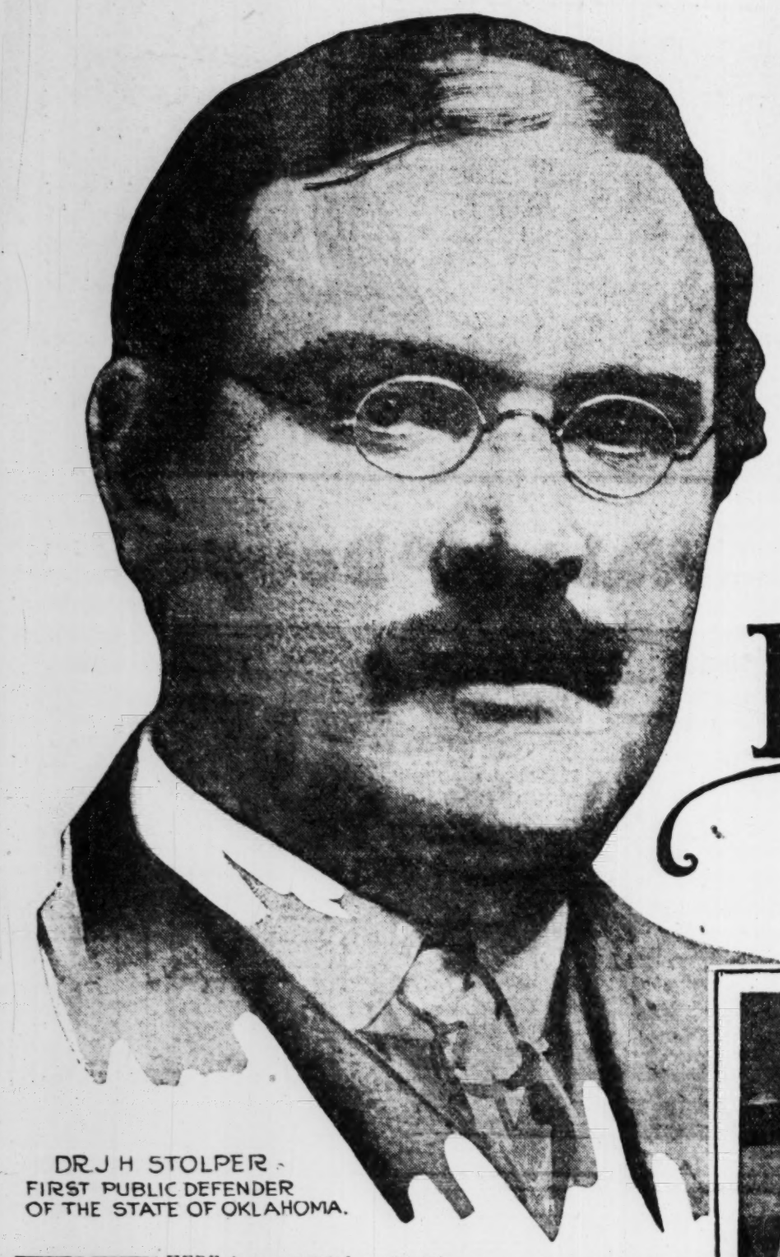


Grahame-White's Conception of an Aerial Raid on London as Pictured to the War Office Four Years Ago.



IS THERE NEED FOR A PUBLIC DEFENDER?

BY CAMPBELL MACCULLOCH



DR J H STOLPER -
FIRST PUBLIC DEFENDER
OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA.



PHOTO BY CARPENTER

WALTON J. WOOD
PUBLIC DEFENDER OF
LOS ANGELES



PUBLIC DEFENDER INTERVIEWING A CLIENT
PHOTO BY M.L.BAILEY

THERE is a concerted movement to introduce in the Legislature of New York and certain other States a measure that shall provide for the creation of the office of Public Defender in each and every county of the State. This official is to be paid by the State, or some subdivision thereof, and shall occupy himself with the defence of persons accused of violation of the Penal Code. His official duties shall exactly parallel the duties of the public prosecutor or District Attorney, and he shall be as diligent in defending the accused as the prosecutor is in prosecuting him. The situation is as though the vox populi should declare to its legislative representatives:—

"You have engaged a talented man, equipped him with the power and dignity of a public office, conferred upon him the moral support of the community, have placed the communal treasury at his disposal and have set him to prosecute in behalf of the State each individual charged with the commission of a crime. In the interests of justice it is necessary that you should be as jealous for the welfare and safety of the individual as you are for the welfare and safety of the community itself, for the community is but the sum total of the individuals composing it. Hence it will be necessary that you engage a similiarly talented man, equip him with the same powers and resources and set him to the defence of the individual under accusation."

In a nutshell, there is the situation at present as it is manifested in the workings of the public consciousness, and it would seem that there could be no opposition to such a plain case for the impartiality of justice. Yet there is opposition.

In principle all men are equal before the law. In practice very little actual equality is apparent, as any practising lawyer will be glad to affirm. It has been argued that the Fourteenth Amendment was designed to further enhance the equality of mankind before the law, and it does so act—in theory, or when ideal conditions are apparent; but there are vital differences in conditions, and these become more glaring as they are examined in the light of reason—not custom or legal practice. A single example comes to mind.

In the first week of April a missing witness in a most interesting criminal case was found and arrested, charged with perjury. He was locked in a police station. Now, the law provides that no man may be detained under arrest without specific charge for more than twenty-four hours prior to a hearing before a magistrate. Yet in this particular case considerably more time elapsed before this particular prisoner was brought to a preliminary hearing, and in order that the technical provisions of the law might be complied with he was removed from the first police station to another in another precinct before the expiration of the first twenty-four hours. Later on he was duly arraigned before a magistrate and committed for trial, to be later indicted by the Grand Jury. Had this man possessed resources in adequate amount a lawyer would have had him arraigned in court on a write of habeas corpus and his rights would have been guarded, but he had no such resources.

Let us look at two parallel cases, aptly illustrative of the law's impartiality.

John Burns, a laborer, is arrested charged with homicide. Accidentally, he fired a dynamite blast without taking adequate precautions for the safety of human life, and as a result an infant in a perambulator was killed. He is indicted and locked up awaiting trial, which will probably occur some weeks hence. Burns' wordly possessions consist of a wife, three children, the clothes he stands up in and four dollars and sixty cents in cash. As he is unable to engage counsel the Court appoints to his defence "a gentleman of the bar," who is to serve without remuneration, thus gaining valuable experience. The prosecuting attorney, however, is not in need of gaining experience. He is a thoroughly experienced official—which is one of the chief reasons he occupies the position. He has any number of assistants, legal machinery and the practically unlimited resources of the county treasury. For Burns' prosecution he can send anywhere for expert witnesses. If Burns or his attorney want to send a postal card the former will probably have to borrow the penny or the latter will have to donate it. Let us leave Burns for the moment—in his cell.

William Jones-Smith, the youthful son of the Hon. William K. Jones-Smith, millionnaire lumber man and ship owner and formerly a United States Senator, is arrested and charged with homicide. While driving his motor car he has run over a perambulator containing an infant and killed it. Young Jones-Smith is arraigned before a magistrate and committed for trial. An hour after his arrest he has been admitted to bail; after his commitment he has left the court with his father. The best lawyers that money can procure are engaged. Every trick and technicality is prepared in advance. Witnesses are searched for and well paid to remain where they can be found when needed—or the reverse. In fact the whole structure of defence is erected as carefully as talent and money may do it. Opposed to the prosecuting attorney is as great if not greater talent, as great resources for investigation and inquiry, as good if not better assistants and advisers. Compare these two cases. Are John Burns and William Jones-Smith equal before the law?

It may be argued that the lack of equality is not the fault of the law but the individual coming under the law. If John Burns had made the most of his opportunities he might have had at his command the resources of the Hon. W. K. Jones-Smith, and so on, with more fallacious argumentative piffle. The plain facts are that under our constitution the law sets out to administer impartial justice. It recognizes that impartiality is the single possible application of justice in a democracy, and then it proceeds to erect a structure so partial that Simon pure justice is practically impossible under it until the individual accused shall have reached the point of power and influence of the State itself.

I do not claim these views as my exclusive property. They are only the logical outcome of experience, inquiries and experiments by men and some communities throughout the land. This exposition is the indictment, if you will, of an existing order of things—not of individuals. I am aware that by some it will be advanced that the demand for a public defender is but the socialistic doctrine of free justice in another guise. It may be that, or it may be something more essentially close to human affairs.

Readers of this publication may recall the case of Andrew Toth, the Pennsylvania steel worker of Polish extraction and birth, discovered in prison paying years of penalty for a crime he had not committed. He was released, and the most that could be done for him was to send him back to his relatives in Europe, a victim of what we call our free institutions. It has been long argued better that twenty guilty should escape rather than one innocent be punished. That doctrine is not wholly in line with impartial administration of justice. Far better would it be that no guilty should escape and no innocent suffer, and the very presence of one such case—brought to light—shows the need for society to take adequate precautions against a similar occurrence. In North Carolina some few years ago a negro girl was sentenced to prison for a misdemeanor. The term was short. Thirteen years after this girl was discovered still in prison. Her commitment papers had been misplaced or entangled with some others.

During 1913 the county of Los Angeles in adopting a new charter provided for the office of Public Defender. In Janaury of last year such an official was appointed. His office was a duplicate in most respects of that of the public prosecutor. The results accomplished have been of a character most satisfactory. Los Angeles has found itself applying a higher brand of justice than it believed possible. At first it was feared the Public Defender would be an obstructionist to proper prosecution. J. D. Fredericks, the District Attorney of Los Angeles county, has written Walton J. Wood, the Public Defender, of the same county, as follows:—

"When the office of Public Defender was first discussed I am free to say the idea did not appeal to me. * * * It seemed illogical in that the public was employing an officer to prosecute only meritorious cases, and it was his duty to dismiss or fail to prosecute those he did not feel worthy of prosecution. * * * I believe, under the circumstances, your position gives you a better opportunity to perform that duty [safeguarding the rights of the defendant] than the prosecutor has."

In a letter to the writer Mr. Wood says:—

"So far as I know every man accused of crime in the Superior Court has called for the services of the Public Defender on arraignment excepting those able to employ their own attorneys. This has been done in spite of the fact that the Court has given them the choice of our services or of having some other attorney appointed for them. * * * In the civil department we have ever one hundred cases a week presented to us. * * * We find there is a great need for an attorney for poor people who feel they cannot afford redress through any other means, or in very truth find the expenses of litigation, except through our office, make the remedy cost more than the result."

The first Public Defender in the United States was Dr. J. H. Stolper, of Muskogee, Okla. Under the inciting influence of Miss Kate Barnard, State Commissioner of Charities and Correction, the Oklahoma Legislature in 1911 passed a measure providing for such an officer after a bitter fight. She immediately appointed Dr. Stolper to the office, and though his work has been admittedly meritorious, particularly in the matter of bringing to justice offenders against the Indians, the affected interests have succeeded in the Legislature in stripping the office until it is nothing but a name. Miss Barnard, in a letter to the writer, says:—

"The fourth Legislature introduced two bills abolishing the office of Public Defender. Both of them failed. Because I would not agree to appoint a man named by the grafters the Legislature refused to appropriate for my department. At this time my department had over one thousand cases pending in the probate courts in behalf of Indian children who were being robbed by the land grafters."

The 1912 report of the State Commissioner of Charities and Correction of Oklahoma shows that the Public Defender in that year appeared in 1,373 cases, in thirty-six counties, and that the amount involved in probate cases alone was $949,390.70. In addition there were rescues from injustice of many individuals. Dr. Stolper personally recalled to the writer one instance wherein a case of juvenile delinquency which had been technically translated into a case of burglary resulted in the boy being given a five year sentence in the State penitentiary. He succeeded in having the case reopened and reviewed by consent of the public prosecutor, new evidence was sought out and introduced and the former verdict was recalled, the prisoner being placed on probation.

In Portland, Ore., a public defender has been supplied by the local Bar Association. One member of the association takes the office for a stipulated period and appears in all cases where he is called, without remuneration. In Houston, Texas, the local legal talent supplies a public defender, and Milwaukee, Wis., is about to or has already provided for such an officer on somewhat similar lines. The movement is growing in many parts of the country.

In some cities of the country there is a legal aid society, usually provided for by statute, and yet this society is largely without proper authority or resources for the work, and the applicant is inclined to look upon it with more or less suspicion, simply because it smacks of private enterprise rather than official authority.

To the ordinary person the law stands primarily for oppression. It is largely engaged in telling him what he must not do, or in punishing him for doing it. His contact with the law is in the rôle of a violator. Actually, of course, the law is protective, and its purpose is wholly impersonal. The prosecutor is engaged by the community to prosecute, and yet any individual who has gone into the genesis of this official's existence will assert the office is strictly judicial; that he is required to see justice done, irrespective of where the application may lie. He is required—by statutory intent at least—to be as diligent for the rights of the defendant as for the rights of the community, but—and this is said wholly without critical intent or satiric impulse—to what extent does the average thinking man familiar with criminal court procedure believe the District Attorney concerns himself with the fundamental rights and just dues of the defendant in any case? May one ask if when the prosecutor has worked up his case to a potentially successful culmination and discovers evidence that will overturn his case he makes a practice of informing the defence thereof?

In a recent decision by the Supreme Court of California the following language is used:—

"The prosecutor improperly commented upon the action of the defendant in objecting, as he had a right to object, to his wife's testifying against him. It is to be regretted that the prosecuting counsel in the heat of contest and the desire for victory sometimes forgets that the function of a district attorney is largely judicial, and that he owes to the defendant as solemn a duty of fairness as he is bound to give to the State full measure of earnestness and fervor in the performance of his official obligations. Again and again this court has commented upon the course of prosecutors in this regard, but instances of such conduct are all too common. We have no doubt that in the present case the prosecutor's demeanor and his improper questions deprived the defendant of that fair trial which ought to have been his under the law. For this reason he should not be subjected to the result of a verdict so induced."

That the legal profession of the State of New York at least is not wholly a unit in the belief that a public defender is needed is attested in the report of the Law Reform Committee of the New York State Bar Association handed in January 22 of this year. This report, signed by A. T. Clearwater, George A. Blauvelt, F. W. Clifford and Stewart F. Hancock, states:—

"We are advised that an attempt will be made to induce the Legislature to create the office of Public Defender, the idea being to create an official or set of officials in each county whose duty it shall be to defend persons charged with crime, and who shall be paid for their services either from the State or county treasury. This is a fad which your committee has been asked to commend to the favorable consideration of the association, a request with which it declines to comply. From time immemorial it has been the practice of courts to select from the junior Bar gentlemen whose learning and ability have attracted the attention of the courts and to assign them to the duty of defending penniless persons charged with criminal offences. For generations the younger members of the profession have done this without thought of compensation, regarding it as one of the honorable duties which they owe the Court and the profession. The practice has worked admirably and we see no reason to change it."

In rebuttal many eminent lawyers hold to the opinion that a Public Defender is a necessity. Samuel Untermyer has given this as his unalterable opinion, and it is concurred in by a great number of members of the profession in all parts of the country. In so far as New York is concerned, the city thereof has in its power the creation of such an office under an existing statute. Probably not one person in a hundred thousand knows of the existence of such a provision, and for the benefit of those who may care to investigate it, if they will turn to Section 230 of the Greater New York Charter as amended by Chapter 680 of the Laws of 1907, Volume II. (Laws 1907), page 1556, they will find that the said law provides that:—

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may appropriate from the city revenues the sum of $25,000 per annum for the uses and purposes of the Legal Aid Society," &c.

To sum up the situation as it now exists, the law is as bound to provide an adequate defence as it is to provide an adequate prosecution, on the simple basis that, while the rights and welfare of the community are above those of the individual, the status of the community can never rise higher than the status of the individuals composing it. The law, in the person of the policeman, is protective to the individual as well as to the community, and there is no adequate reason why the community should put a man in jeopardy of his life, rights or property than that an individual should. And with special reference to the statement of the Bar Association committee already quoted may be recalled the instance in the Kentucky court where stood the moonshiner charged with crime, and to whose defence the Court assigned a "junior gentleman of the Bar."

"Is that there my lawyer?" asked the prisoner.

"That is your counsel," replied the Court.

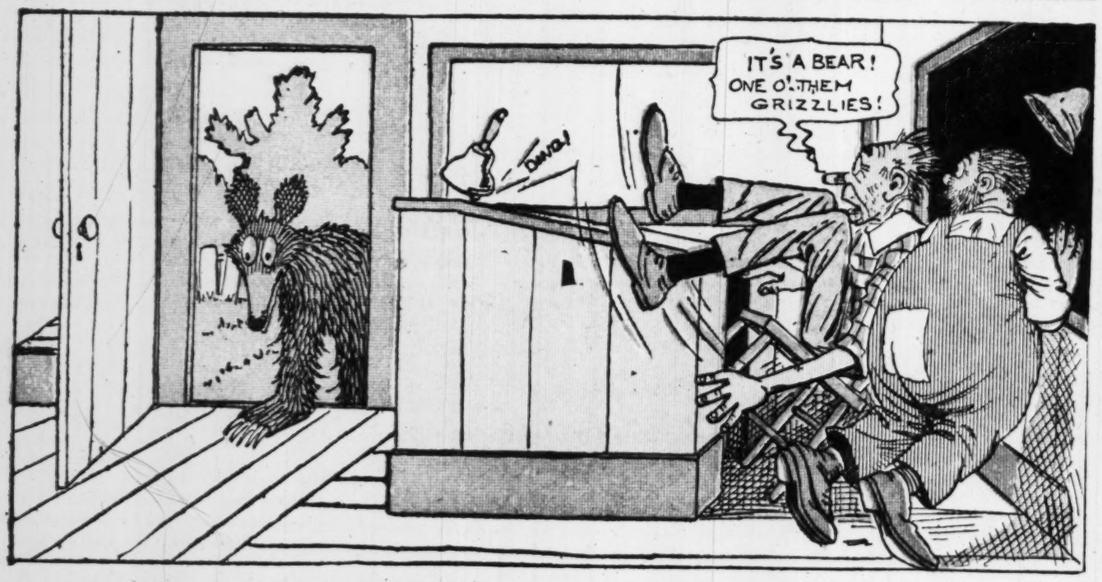
"Then I plead guilty," declared the prisoner.

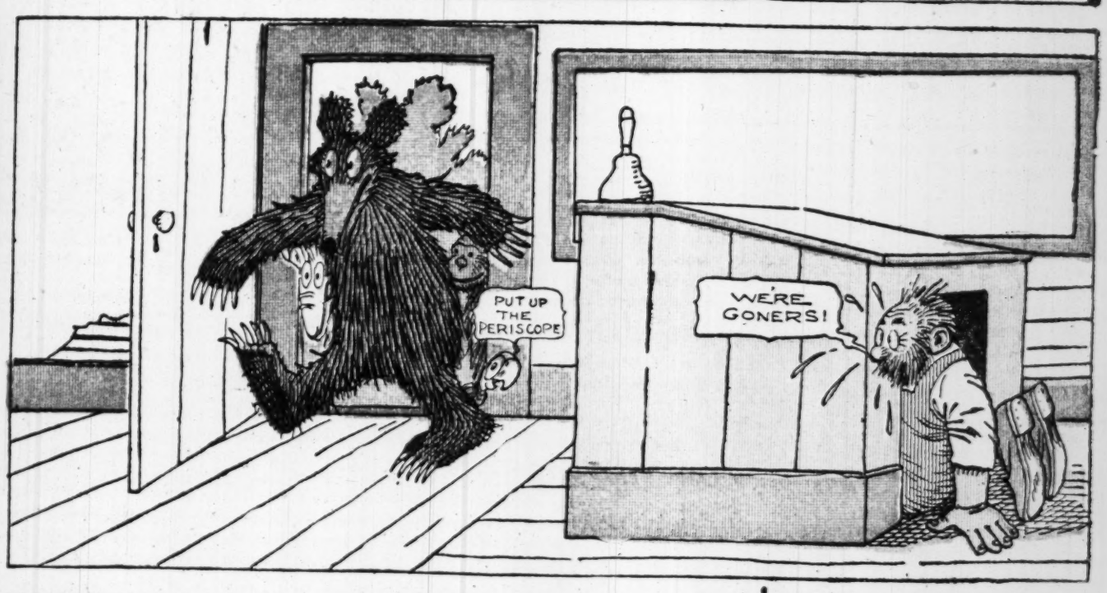


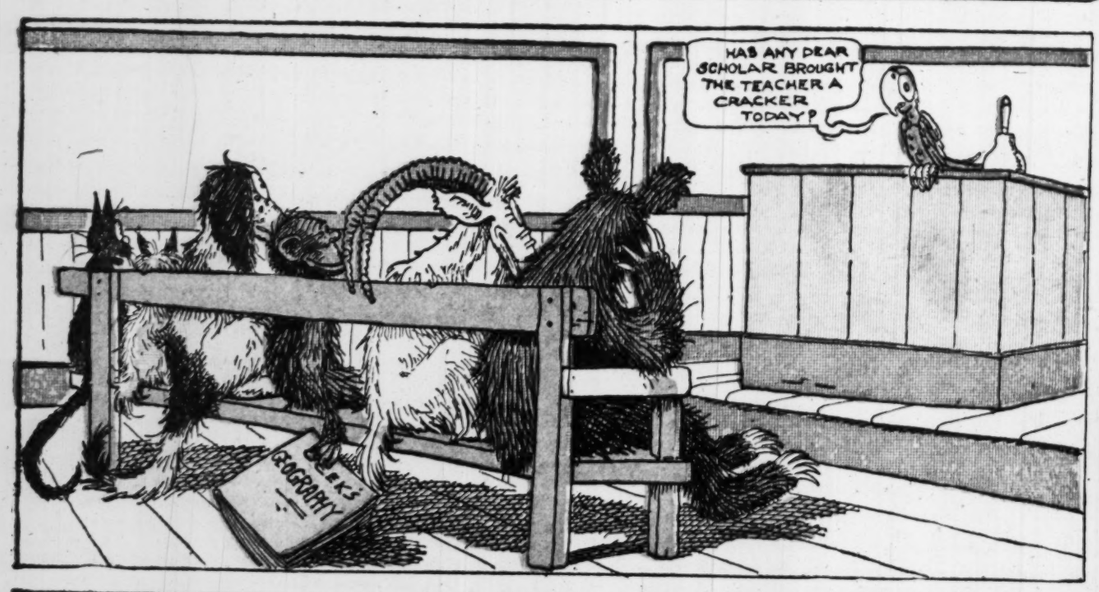
HANK: AND HIS ANIMAL FRIENDS By Walt McDougall

















To Lighten the Housewife's Burdens

The Housekeeper's Council Table

Conducted by Dorothy Dolan



Getting a Vacation for Mother

By DOROTHY DOLAN.

IF THERE is one question that presents itself to the housekeeper more than all others as the summer advances, it is how to get a vacation without upsetting the entire household. This question is fairly easy to solve for the housekeeper of means. She usually finds rest and escape from hot weather easy by taking a house in the country or going to a summer resort, preferably to the seaside.

For a Large Family.

Where the family is large and the amount to be spent on a summer outing is small the question is less easily solved. A simple and practical way is for the city woman to exchange houses with the woman in the country. By inquiring through friends and acquaintances or, perhaps better, by advertising in the newspapers she may find that the woman living in the country is equally anxious to spend a portion of the summer in the city, especially if it is cooled by lake breezes.

Their outing may be equally pleasurable if both women will try to get rest and recreation in new experiences. The country woman will find housekeeping in a convenient apartment or a small house play after ten months of hard work on the farm. The children no less than she may find plenty of recreation in the city parks, boating and playing outdoor games, and going to the theater.

Along with these amusements the tired mother will find rest and joy listening to plenty of good music in the parks and in the summer gardens. When she wants more serious recreation she can delve into art, science and history. She will find plenty of books on these subjects in the general and special libraries. Besides, many of our colleges and universities give summer courses on these subjects.

As for the city woman, living out of doors and getting at the heart of things should be the very best kind of recreation for her. How splendid to drink fresh milk from cows you have helped milk, and to eat the eggs which your chicks have laid.

Boon for City Women.

It will not take long for the city woman to appreciate all the sunshine and fresh air for the asking. How splendid to have infinite space and plenty of woods, to tramp across woods and meadows with nothing to disturb your peace of mind and body.

Just think how splendid to have enough garden to grow every variety of flowers and fresh vegetables you wish. The same amount of pleasure can be had from the company of frank, honest country people after meeting more complex and conventional women of the city. Should you not be fortunate in having some country family who wants to change country life for the city, go gypsying through the country.

Here is another popular way of spending a holiday. It was first made popular by several Englishwomen of noble blood. They grew tired of the elegancy and conventionalities of court life and so they chose this simple way of passing their holiday. They hitched up an old gypsy cart to a strong easy jolting horse. Then they packed their children, provisions and dogs together. They had plenty of straw and covers for all. In this fashion they jolted days and days through small towns and country. Some of their American friends heard of their pastimes and tried it out with splendid results.

It has become so popular with us that some use a "house wagon." This is nothing more nor less than a flat roofed house on the wheels of an old truck. This is always provided with a fireless cooker, so the food can be kept cooking after it is given a start over a campfire.

Use Any Vehicle.

If you do not enjoy the idea of a wagon, you can use an old-fashioned vehicle with leather side curtains to keep out the sun and rain. You can carry the provisions in a large wicker basket strapped to the back of the carriage. You can carry plenty of cooked cold meat in the whole or made as sandwiches as you prefer. You should have many loaves of bread, canned vegetables, jars of jam and pickles, and coffee carried in a thermos bottle. If you are economical in your management, you can carry enough supplies for two weeks. When your provisions run short or fall off altogether, you can get fresh supplies at farmhouses or at the grocers and butchers.

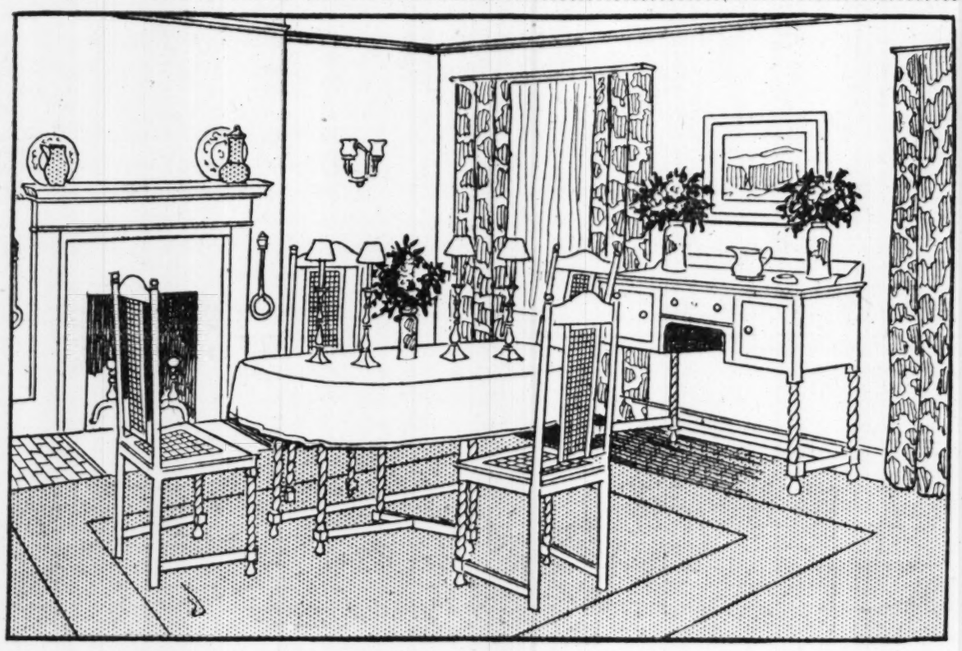
Just think how splendid to eat your three meals a day out in the open, welcomed and kissed by the morning dew and by the warm rays of the mid-day sun. You will drive until you are tired and then you can rest on the grass protected by a large tree or under a large tent.

The children will enjoy their holiday as much as you do. They will not be worried by the ordinary routine of keeping themselves clean and they will go back to their homes fresh and happy. They will be sure to vote this the happiest summer they have ever had.

✦ ✦ ✦

Scorched milk may be restored in flavor by standing it in a pan of cold water, to which a pinch of salt has been added.

A BLUE and white color scheme with this set of furniture is delightful. Have the walls tinted or papered a plain yellowish tan and the woodwork stained the brown tint of the furniture. Blue and white is a good color for the tiles, set off with a piece of old copper on the mantel shelf.



Home Decoration and Furnishing

By MME. MAISON.

AT PRESENT the shops are showing some excellent reproductions of English dining-room furniture with a very soft brown finish. The lines are exceedingly good, being simple enough for the small country house or city apartment. The chairs may be ordered with or without the cane backs and seats. A blue and white color scheme with this set of furniture is delightful.

Have the walls tinted or papered a plain yellowish tan, the woodwork stained the brown of the furniture, blue and white tiles for the hearth, with a piece or two of old copper or pewter on the mantel shelf. Lacking these blue and white tiles, china plates or brass candle-sticks would be fitting. Hang an old English print over the sideboard or serving table; there are many excellent reproductions from which to choose, and for draperies over plain net curtains use a conventional design in blue and white.

The fabrics that are of linen or printed by the block process will wear like iron and will not fade; sometimes remnants are to be had at a great reduction or discontinued patterns, while perfectly good, are often greatly lowered in price. Watch for such bargains and the opportunities will certainly be forthcoming.

A wool velour rug in one or two shades of blue will be in harmony, or a tannish brown. For lighting depend on the side lights and candles.

Art Glass or Plain Glass.

I am building a semi-bungalow; my contractor has proposed built-in bookcases, china closet and buffet with art glass doors. Kindly advise me if it is good taste to have art glass doors instead of plain glass. A READER.

Art glass is used to a certain extent by those who like it, but I much prefer a plain leaded glass cut in small panes for built-in pieces. You will find this much more satisfactory to live with.

Decorating a Cottage.

In a six-room, one-story cottage what color would you advise for living and dining room having a northeast exposure? The bathroom is to have imitation tiled walls. What color scheme would you like for it and what kind of electric lighting fixtures would you like in all the rooms, about medium-priced? The walls are eight and a half feet and sand finished. X. Y. Z.

With the northeast exposure you will want light and warmth expressed in the coloring, so I would suggest a tan having considerable yellow in it for both rooms, with a deep cream ceiling. For the bathroom have the woodwork white (ivory) and for the tiles; above you may use a pinkish cream or pale yellow, or the entire scheme may be done in the ivory. With the sand finish on the walls a bronze or verd (green) finish would be acceptable in the lighting fixtures, or a dull brass.

A Budget of Questions.

Is a telephone table and chair proper in dining-room? There seems no other place for it; room is large. What could one use to hang small pictures besides wire? Chains are too large for them. Should pictures tilt out from the wall and hang high? Do they use pictures of fish and fruit in dining-room now? PUZZLED.

If there is no other place for the omnipresent telephone, you will have to put it in the dining-room, and let us hope that your friends will respect your meal hours. Use glass-headed tacks for pictures that are too small to hang otherwise. Fruit and fish pictures went out of style along with plush albums, wax pieces, painted snow shovels and chopping bowls. No, pictures do not tilt at all and they are not hung up under the rafters (as it were), but on a level with the eye of the average sized man, say six feet.

Hints for Housekeepers

To make pulled bread, pull pieces of crumb out of a freshly baked loaf, then bake these pieces in a quick oven till brown.

✦ ✦ ✦

To make a filling for hickory nut cake whip cream very stiff, sweeten and flavor to taste and add nuts cut rather fine.

✦ ✦ ✦

Olives and shrimps chopped together make an excellent salad, with the addition of mayonnaise.

✦ ✦ ✦

A girl with clever fingers can make good little shirtwaist bows out of her brother's cast-off ties.

✦ ✦ ✦

A stub pen can be used in an emergency for tightening the tiny screws in a pair of eyeglasses.

✦ ✦ ✦

A red brick kitchen floor will keep beautifully clean and red if a drop of paraffin oil be used in the water it is washed with.

Novelties in Home Entertainment

By DAME CURTSEY.

NOWADAYS it is quite the thing to cultivate some one thing to do just a little better than some one else does. If you can dance, practice that art, and if impersonation is in your line work up some clever sketches to have on "tap" as it were. Story telling may be just what is needed, so remember the good ones you hear.

At an evening party where the guests were not well acquainted, the hostess did not have any especial feature, so she passed to each guest cards bearing various verselets, being careful to give to those she knew could do the stunts well. The first guest had this on hers:

Though riddles do our minds distress,
We'd like two good ones now to guess.

And there were two good conundrums immediately forthcoming.

Each guest read her card aloud before complying with its request. The following are good suggestions:

We'd like to hear you tell today
Some funny things that children say.

Describe some woman in the town,
Her nose and hair, her dress and gown;
But do not give us her address,
Nor tell her name, and we will guess.

We'd like a story full of fun;
You're gifted, Lyman, tell us one.

Misery likes company, they say;
We'd like to hear you tell today
[Don't hesitate, but now begin]
Of the worst scrape you e'er were in.

Your talent gives us much delight,
We wish that you would please recite.

Your part in the program to help us along
Will give us pleasure; please sing us a song.

If music hath charms, we wish that today
You'd prove it, and something quite charming would play.

Tell some joke on yourself, your wife, or your friend,
And we hope you'll have it pleasantly end.

A Garden Shower.

"Tea in the garden" is apt to be found on many cards this season, and we are all endeavoring to spend all our waking hours, and some of us our sleeping ones, out in the open these days to make up for the unusually long, severe winter. But it was the clever little woman who supplies me with new ideas to suggest and give a garden shower for the bride who was to begin her married life in a suburban home. She waited until "they" were in the new house, and then called up about a dozen intimate friends, told her plan for each one to take a thrifty shrub or plant and all meet and go up to "Bess'" for the afternoon. A relative saw to it that the bride was at home, and such fun as they had planting their offerings, and then tea was served and a jolly trip back to town was accomplished before dark. Strikes me that new householders in the country, even if not brides, would appreciate this kind of a "shower."

Around the World Trip.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Episcopal church here want to have a "trip around the world." Will you tell me what countries to have and what to serve to represent each country? I thought, for fun, to have fortune telling at one place, a fish pond at another, tie apples up with strings and see who can bite one and not touch their hands to it at another, etc.; just something to pass the time and be fun, too. We are not going to have it for the money we get out of it. The day before we are going to have cakes, pies, salads, dressed fowls, etc., to sell, to make some money. We are trying to build a Methodist Episcopal church here and want to get up all we can to help. MRS. J. S.

The way you plan to make the "around the world trip" seems to be the only safe route at present. Japan, with attendants in kimonos, decorations of fans, parasols, and refreshments of tea and little cakes. Holland, with Dutch girls and cocoa and seed cookies to serve; decorations of bulb plants and windmills. Ireland, with plenty of green, potato salad and brown bread sandwiches. Italy, with spaghetti and coffee; then the United States, with the Stars and Stripes and plenty of ice cream, pie and doughnuts.

I am sure you will make money and have a very good time. Have music and a capable chairman at the head of things.

Concerning a Wedding.

For years I have been reading your Sunday column. Having derived much benefit from same, I come to you with a budget of questions.

I am soon to be a bride; would it be proper, at a very simple home wedding, to have it at 6:30 p. m. with only immediate families, to do without music and also dispense with wearing gloves? Would it be proper not to have any attendants? RUBY.

You may plan your wedding to suit yourself and your own ideas, as well as what seems to be the most convenient. You need have no attendants nor are gloves compulsory. I would have music, as it seems to be much easier to enter, and it takes the edge off and relieves any undue solemnity. A harp or the piano will be sufficient.

TALKS With the WOMAN WHO WORKS

MANY women count their efficiency by their salaries and their promotions. These may be fair enough tests judged in their own small and narrow way. Still, if women wish to put themselves in the class of the world's strong and efficient workers they must pass tests of a higher standard.

To work in groups no less than to live in groups is the simplest and the highest principle of civilization. The individual no less than the nation who wishes to work well and play well must be able to do good teamwork. If you went to college or even through high school you learned through experience that you were popular or not as you were helpful and kindly disposed toward your classmates and toward those with whom you came in frequent contact.

To be sure, you were expected to keep your grade up to a certain standard, but little emphasis was laid on the point of your working for honors and special recognition. If this standard was put on your work it was certainly all prominent in your recreation. If you belonged to a basket-ball team, to a tennis club or to a rowing team you know that the question of good teamwork is the all-absorbing one.

Whatever other principles you may forget or neglect, keep this idea of good teamwork ever before you. Bear in mind that men and women of rare talent and even of genius are needed to raise standards to push civilization. If you do not belong to this select class do not let this worry you. You can accomplish much for yourself and for others without it.

If you are fortunate enough to work for a man or woman who has this broad, democratic standard he will make you feel that you are valuable to him and to the concern as you can make yourself useful and helpful to others and to him. By others I mean the men and women who are working in your office and in other offices. The right kind of employer will watch your willingness to help and to assist those working with you no less than with him.

Your standards should be higher than this. If you are fortunate enough to hold a place of influence and responsibility do not use it to make cliques. Use your position and influence for something better than for "pulling wires for yourself and your friends." Give every woman who comes under your control the same fair chance to win promotion and recognition and her just desserts.

If you have worked in a place for a long time and have learned the routine of your work and the standards of your office do not judge hastily nor condemn the efforts of some fellow worker who may be working against odds which you may not have to contend with.

It is far wiser and nobler not to judge at all, and if you are forced by circumstances take into account all the circumstances. If you will analyze her work for a few minutes you will bear in mind, though this young woman has worked long enough to be called an experienced worker, the kind of work in which she is engaged is entirely new. She did not select this special work from choice; it has been forced on her. Perhaps she is putting more life and interest into this work than you could or should care about.

VIVIAN'S Heart to Heart Chat

DEEP in the heart of every girl is the legitimate desire to be popular. If she is the right kind of a girl she wants to be liked by her own sex and to be admired by men. This is not a mere supposition. In the last six months I have gotten dozens of letters making such a confession.

These letters have shown to me that many girls do not know how to make themselves popular with either sex, but especially with men. They either feel it is their duty to try and lasso every marriageable young man they meet or to ignore them altogether.

Both ideas are foolish and should not be countenanced by any sensible young woman. It is only natural that when a young girl reaches womanhood she should enjoy the company and attention of men. If she is the right sort of girl, she will want to win the friendship of men no less than of her own sex by fair and honest means.

A good way to be popular with men and women alike is to be adaptable. It is one thing to be tactful and another to be adaptable. The first means the using of diplomacy and often deceit. The second means employing plenty of common sense and good judgment. Adaptability implies being sympathetic, being willing to share another's interests and point of view.

This does not mean that you should crush your own personality and check your own tastes. On the contrary, it takes a strong personality and good judgment to study your associates and to learn how to adapt yourself to them.

You may have heard a man speak about some popular girl as, "She is a good fellow," or she is a "Girl after my own heart." This is only a popular way of saying that she is adaptable. This type of girl is sure to be open and frank. She goes on the principle that people like her until somebody shows her otherwise.

She is ever ready for a good time, because she believes that gayety and contentment belong to youth. Anxious to have a good time, she is willing and even desirous that other girls should have the same chance. She loves the things that most young girls do enjoy, dancing, games, winter and summer sports, and social amusements such as parties, and the theater.

However much she may enjoy dancing, she is willing to content herself talking through a dance and even the entire evening for her partner who does not dance. She finds an equal amount of pleasure in tennis, golf and swimming.

She has been trained or at least taught herself to make the best of every situation, whether the hardship is one of inconvenience or a great one. Even when it comes to finding herself in danger she keeps cool and steadies her nerves; she knows that this means she will be helpful to herself and others.

Dear Vivian—I am going to the theater with a young gentleman. Though we are not engaged we are very good friends. I have a chum who rarely is invited to the theater. I should like to invite her to accompany us. Will my friend take it amiss? THOUGHTFUL.

Certainly not. The young man will be happy to see that you are thoughtful and generous. It will show him that you think of others no less than self. A good man admires generosity and thoughtfulness in a woman.

Appetizing Menus For Your Sunday Meal

BREAKFAST.
Strawberries and Cream.
Broiled Shad Roe.
Sweet Rolls. Butter.
Tea, Coffee or Cocoa.

LUNCHEON. DINNER.
Cream of Asparagus Soup.
Veal Cutlets.
Succotash. Broiled Tomatoes.
Strawberry Ice Cream.

SUPPER.
Hamburg Steaks.
Succotash. Fried Potatoes.
Cake. Tea.

Broiled Shad Roe—Wipe, sprinkle with salt and pepper. Put on a greased wire broiler, allowing five minutes for each side. Serve with hot drawn butter, add a little salt and pepper. Mackerel roe may be cooked the same way.

Fried Cod Steaks—Clean steaks, sprinkle with salt and pepper. Dip in granulated cornmeal. Try out slices of fat salt pork in frying pan. Remove scraps and saute steaks. Serve on a hot platter.

Hamburg Steaks—Chop fine one pound or more of lean, raw beef. Season well with salt and pepper. Add a little onion juice. Shape into cakes. Put in a well greased pan. Brown first on one side and then on the other.

Succotash—Take hot boiled fresh corn cut from cob, or canned corn as you like. Add equal quantity of hot boiled shelled beans. Season well with butter and salt. Reheat before serving. A. FRIEND.

Broiled Tomatoes—Wipe and cut in halves lengthwise. Cut off a thin slice from the rounding part of each half. Sprinkle well with salt and pepper. Dip in crumbs, eggs, and crumbs again. Place in a well buttered broiler and broil for eight minutes. A COUNCIL FRIEND.

CHARLEY CHAPLIN'S COMIC CAPERS —

AFTER ALL HE WASN'T OUT A CENT.





















